[20th March 1958

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—*cont.*

9-30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have fixed a time-limit of ten minutes for each Member. Mr. Kalyanasundaram will now speak. I shall allow him to sit and speak as he is not well."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த மந்திரி சபை அதிகாரத்திற்கு வந்து பத்து மாதங்களுக்குமேல் ஆகிவிட்டன. ஜனநாயகத்தைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பாக காங்கிரஸ் ஜனநாயகத்தின் மேன்மையைப்பற்றியும் முதல் மந்திரியும், மற்றவர்களும் அடிக்கடி பேசி வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த சபை அங்கத்தினர்களை, மந்திரிகளும் சரி, அதிகாரிகளும் சரி எப்படி நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதை இந்தச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு மாதச் சம்பளமாக 150 ரூபாயும், தினப்படி அலவன்ஸ், போக வர அலவன்ஸ் என்பதாகவும் பணம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்படி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதின் அர்த்தமென்ன ? வாங்கும் பணத்திற்கு அவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகள் என்ன ? இவைகளை நோக்குங்கால் நாங்கள் எங்கள் தொகுதியில் மக்கள் எப்படி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், அவர்களுக்கு எந்த வகையில் சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பன போன்ற விஷயங்களைச் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர முழு நேரமும் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். அந்த நோக்கத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டே பல விஷயங்களை மந்திரி சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறோம். ஆனால் நாங்கள் செய்யும் முயற்சியால் என்ன பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றுதான் எங்களால் சொல்லமுடியவில்லை. கடிதங்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதினால் அதற்கு அதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து சரியாக பதில் வருவதில்லை. அந்த விஷயங்களை மந்திரிகளிடத்தில் நேரிடையாகச் சொன்னாலும் விஷயங்கள் கவனிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இதற்கு நான் பல உதாரணங்களைக் கூறமுடியும். முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ராஜாஜி ஒருவர்தான் ஏதாவது விஷயத்தைச் சொன்னால் அதில் கொஞ்சம் சிரத்தையாகக் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறார். மற்றவர்கள் நேரிடையில் பேசும்பொழுது உடனே செய்துதிருப்பவர்கள் போல இனிமையாகப் பேசுகிறார்களே தவிர காரியத்தில் எதையும் செய்வதில்லை. ஆனால் முதல் மந்திரியை பேட்டி காண்பது எவ்வளவு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறதென்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. கம்யூனிஸ்டு, காங்கிரஸ், உழைப்பாளி என்ற கட்சி பேதமில்லாமல் பெரும்பாலான அங்கத்தினர்கள் நான் சொல்வதை ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். அவரவர்கள் தொகுதியில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் நேரிடையாக முதல் மந்திரியைப் பார்த்து தங்கள் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று பணத்தைச் செலவழித்துக்கொண்டு சென்னைக்கு வந்துவிட்டு ஏமாற்றத்துடன் திரும்பிப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது அவரவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மந்திரிகளே இப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னது போல அவர்களைக்கண்டு பேசுவது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. கலெக்டர்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களை மரியாதையாகக்கூட நடத்துவதில்லையென்ற புகார்கள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. அதோடுகூட அவர்களுக்கு என்ன கடிதங்கள் போட்டாலும் அதற்கு உடனுக்குடன் எந்த விதமான பதிலும் போடுவது கிடையாது.

" திருச்சியில் முனிசிபல் நகர சுத்தித் தொழிலாளர்களில் ஒரு 60, 70 பேர்களை திருச்சி சதி வழக்கில் சம்பந்தப்படுத்தி அவர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். கோர்ட்டால் அவர்கள் குற்றவாளி அல்லவென்று விடுதலை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தும்கூட இன்னும் அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன மந்திரி, சுகாதார மந்திரி இவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்தாகிவிட்டது. ஆனால் அந்தக் கடிதங்கள் இப்பொழுது எந்த இடத்திலிருக்கிறது என்பதை எந்த மந்திரியாலும் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. இது இப்படி இருக்க மற்றொரு உதாரணத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். புகளூர் வாய்க்காலின் மேல்பக்கத்தில் சில பெரிய பணக்கார

20th March 1953] [Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

மிராசுதார்கள் பம்பு செட்டுகளை வைத்துத் தண்ணீர் இறைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதனால் கீழ்ப்பகுதிலுள்ள சிறு சிறு விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி எனக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் ஒன்பது மாதங்களுக்கு மேலாக கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களையும், அதிகாரிகளையும் நேரில் கண்டு இதைப் பற்றி பேசி பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய அக்கிரமத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். கடைசியாக சென்ற நவம்பர் மாதத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டது. அதாவது உடனேயே பம்பு செட்டுகளை அகற்றவேண்டுமென்பதாக உத்தரவு போடப்பட்டது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அப்படி உத்தரவு போட்டும்கூட அந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் அதிகாரிகளைப் பார்த்து அப்படிச் செய்தால் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் செல்வாக்கு அதிகரித்து விடுமென்பதாகச் சொல்லி அந்த கவர்ண்மெண்டு உத்தரவை இன்னமும் அமுல் நடத்தாது வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நான் ஒரு கடிதம் கடுமையாக எழுதியிருந்தேன். அதற்கு பதில் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள், 'நீ இவ்வளவு கடுமையாக எழுதியிருக்கவேண்டாம். அதைப் பற்றி நான் விசாரிக்கிறேன்,' என்று எழுதியிருந்தார். என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டது என்று இன்றுவரை தெரியவில்லை. கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும், விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களும் இந்த விஷயத்தில் எப்பொழுது கவனம் செலுத்தப் போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை.

"நம்முடைய தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள், மற்றவர்களைவிட சுலபமாக பேட்டி கொடுப்பார். ரொம்பவும் சகஜமாகச் சிரித்துக்கொண்டு பேசுவார். ஆனால் இதனாலெல்லாம் மக்களின் துன்பங்கள் அகற்றப்படமுடியாது எனபதை நாம் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. அவர் கையில்தான் லேபர் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டும், லேபர் கமிஷனர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். திருச்சியில் ஒரு சுருட்டுக் கம்பெனி லாக்-அவுட் பிரச்னையைப்பற்றி. அட்ஜுடிகேஷனுக்கு விடவேணடுமென்று லேபர் கமிஷனர் சிபார்சு செய்திருந்தும், இன்னமும் அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் சர்க்காருக்கு எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் விளக்கிக் கடிதம் எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் அதுபற்றிய பிரச்னை என்ன ரூபத்தில் இருக்கிறதென்பதற்கு இதுவரையில் பதிலில்லை. இன்னும் இதுமாதிரியாக அனேக எம்.எல்.ஏ.-க்கள் புகார்கள் எழுதியிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். எழுதிய கடிதங்களுக்கு உடனுக்குடன் எந்தவிதமான பதிலும் கிடையாது. அவைகள் எங்கே போகின்றன என்றே தெரியவில்லை."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"குப்பைத்தொட்டியில் போடப்படலாம்."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—"குப்பைத்தொட்டியில் போடப்படலாமென்று தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தி சொல்லுகிறார். அப்படித்தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் 6, 7 மாதங்களானாலும் அதைப்பற்றி எந்தத் தகவலுமே கிடைப்பதில்லை. மேலும் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து சில சமயங்களில் மாமூல் பதில்கள் வரும். இதில் வார்த்தைகள் மாற்றமோ, கருத்து மாற்றமோ எதுவுமே காணப்படுவதில்லை. இவைகளை அச்சடித்துக்கூட வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ஏதாவது கடிதம் எழுதினால் அதற்கு அவர்கள் வழக்கமாக அனுப்பும் பதில் இதுதான். 'I am directed to state that the Government are unable to interfere in the matter.'

"இவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் இருக்கப் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம், புயல் நிவாரணம், தக்காவிக் கடன் முதலிய விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பல குறைபாடுகளை நான் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். புயலால், பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும்போது கூட அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி தங்கள் அரசியல் செல்வாக்கை பெருக்கிக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாகத்தான் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், காங்கிரஸ்

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram] [20th March 1953

அங்கத்தினர்கள் உள்ள தொகுதிக்கு உடனே எந்த நிவாரணமும் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் கம்யூனிஸ்டோ, இதர எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களோ உள்ள தொகுதிக்கு அந்தப் பிராந்திய மக்கள் காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதமாக வோட்டுப் போட்டதாலோ என்னவோ உடனடியாக எந்த நிவாரணமும் அளிப்பதில்லை. கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் சார்பில் அனுப்பப்பட்ட மனுக்களுக்கும், representation-களுக்கும் எந்தவிதமான மதிப்பும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அவைகளுக்கு குப்பைத்தொட்டியில் போடும் தனி மதிப்பு கொடுக்கிறார்கள் போல் இருக்கிறது.

"ஜில்லாக்களில் நடக்கக்கூடிய காரியங்களைப் பார்க்கிறபொழுது அரசியல் அதிகாரத்தை பயன்படுத்தி இந்த மந்திரி சபை தங்கள் கட்சி செல்வாக்கைப் பெருக்கத்தான் முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள் என்று முடிவு கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"சிறையில் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்கு விசேஷமான கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவோ தடவை தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். சேலம், மதுரை முதலிய சிறைகளில் சிறைய கம்யூனிஸ்டு கைதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சிறையில் நடத்தப்படும் முறைகளுக்கு மட்டும் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கைதிகளாக நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களைத் தனிக் கொட்டகையில் அடைத்து வைக்கிறார்கள். வார்டர்களின் அறைக்கு அருகே கூட அணுகக்கூடாது. மற்றவர்களுடன் தனித்துப் பேசக்கூடாது. இம்மாதிரியான தனிக் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கைதிகள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் வசதிகளோ, உரிமைகளோ எதுவும் மறுக்கப்படுகிறது.

9–40 a.m. "அவர்களை சாதாரணமாக கிரிமினல் கைதிகளைப்போல் நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி முறையிடும் காலத்தில் அரசியல் கைதிகளைப் போல் சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் அரசியல் கைதிகளாக நடத்தப்பட வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்கிற பிரச்னை ஒருபுறமிருக்கட்டும். தற்சமயம் அமுலிலிருக்கும் விதிகள்படி அளிக்கப்படவேண்டிய உரிமைகளை கம்யூனிஸ்டு என்கிற காரணத்திற்காக மறுத்தால், அதை அரசியல் வஞ்சம் என்றுதானே கூறவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக பணக்காரக் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களோ அல்லது சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளோ, லஞ்சம், கொலை, மோசடி போன்ற வழக்குகளில் தண்டனை யடைந்தால் "B" வகுப்பு கைதிகளாக நடத்தப்படுகின்றனர். ஆனால் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் சமூக அந்தஸ்து உள்ளவர்களுக்குக்கூட "B" வகுப்பு மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தப் பாரபட்சமேன்? இதுதான் ஜனநாயகமா அல்லது நேர்மையா?

"அதைப்போலவே கம்யூனிஸ்டாக இருந்தவர்கள் ஏதாவது முனிசிபாலிட்டி அல்லது கார்பொரேஷன் அல்லது டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு அல்லது பிரைவேட் மானேஜ்மெண்டு ஸ்கூல்களில் டீச்சராக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்குப் பின்னால் ஸ்பெஷல் ப்ரான்ஞ் போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபில்கள் சுற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உதவி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக இருந்தால் அந்த ஸ்கூலில் ஒரு கம்யூனிஸ்டு சொந்தக்காரரை வைத்திருந்தால் நிர்வாகிகளை போலீசார் பயமுறுத்துகின்றனர். அடுத்த நாள் அந்த உதவி பள்ளிக்கூட மானேஜர் பயந்துகொண்டு அவரை வேலையைவிட்டு நீக்கிவிடுகிறார். இதைப்போல எத்தனையோ உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

"சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் செலக்ஷன் பண்ணி இருந்தும்கூட சில டாக்டர்களை போலீஸ் ரிப்போர்ட்மீது செலக்ட் பண்ணி வெளியேற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆறுமாதம் வரையில் காத்திருந்து செலக்ஷன் ஆன பிறகு அந்த சர்விஸ் கமிஷன் உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்து விடுகிறார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகளிடம் அனுதாபம் வைத்திருக்கும் காரணத்தால், உத்யோகத்திலும், தொழிலிலும், விவசாயத்திலும் உரிமை கிடையாதா? தக்காவிக் கடன் கொடுப்பதில் கூட கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகள் இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில் ஸ்பெஷல் 'கவனம்' காட்டப்படுகிறது. உதாரணமாக திண்டுக்கல் தொகுதி கனம் மதனகோபால் இருக்கக்கூடிய தொகுதி. அங்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் அதிகமாக இருந்தும்கூட தக்காவிச் கடன் கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள்.

20th March 1953] [Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தாலும் ரூ. 15,000 தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தொகுதியாக இருந்தால் உதாரணமாக காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் சௌந்தரம் இருக்கும் தொகுதிக்கு ரூ. 60,000 வரையில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் மதனகோபால் தொகுதியில் 108 மனுக்கள் வந்ததில் 106 மனுக்கள் நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களைப் பார்த்து கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமே யொழிய அரசியல் விவகாரங்களை கருத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாது. இதில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுக்காரர்களுக்கும் தகுறு இல்லை. இப்பொழுதுள்ள சர்க்கார் ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்களா, இல்லையா என்பதுதான் பிரச்னை. (இந்த சமயத்தில் டாக்டர் சௌந்தரம் பேச முயன்றதற்கு கனம் மெம்பர் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை). ஆகையினால் சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்னவென்றால் பொது மக்களுக்கு வசதி செய்யும் விஷயங்களில் புயல் நிவாரணமோ, பஞ்ச நிவாரணமோ, அல்லது விவசாய சலுகைகளோ, கொடுக்கும்போது அரசியல் துவேஷங்களை நம கண் முன் வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. அரசியல் துவேஷங்களை விட்டுவிட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரே எண்ணத்துடன் வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுடைய தொகுதியில் கஷ்டம் இருந்தால் அந்த இடத்திலும் நாங்கள் வாதாடுவோம். அதற்கும் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். புகையிலை ஏழைகளுக்கும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் தகறு, காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகளுக்கும் தகறு இல்லை. அரசாங்க நிர்வாக வேலைகளில், ஆட்சியாளர் அரசியல் விருப்பு, வெறுப்புகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுத்தால் நாட்டில் அமைதி இருக்காது என்பதை எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். மக்களுடைய குறைகளை அமைதியாகத் தீர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய கோரிக்கை. இதில் நம்முடைய அரசியல் துவேஷங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து புகுத்தக்கூடாது. இல்லாவிட்டால் அமைதிக்கு பங்கம் ஏற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"To-day being Friday, the House will rise at 1 o'clock. I must also inform the House that we will meet again this afternoon at 3 p.m."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"The reason for it may also be stated."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The reason for having the meeting in the evening also to-day is to enable more Members to take part in the debate, as this is the last Budget session in which both the Andhras and the Tamils will take part. I have for this reason reduced the time-limit also."

* SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for his realistic approach to the immediate problems of the people with the resources at his command. Sir, I call this Budget a realistic Budget. In the present circumstances and in the interim arrangement nobody would have done better than the present Government. I know, Sir, from the very beginning that this Government began to shoulder the responsibilities of this State and before they could formulate ways and means to relieve the already suffering masses, they were faced with new problems, unknown problems, unexpected and unprecedented famines like those in Rayalaseema. Before they could tackle and successfully complete their relief measures in Rayalaseema they were faced with another problem, more serious and more dangerous, namely, the cyclone havoc in Tanjore and

Tiruchirappalli districts. While they were arranging relief measures in the Tanjore area, for we know several thousands of people have lost their dwellings and property, and several also died—they were faced with another danger, namely, disturbances in Andhradesa. Thanks to the Government, they so promptly and quickly maintained law and order there.

"Sir, of course, we could see at every point the sincere efforts made by the Government to solve the problems of the people. But, unfortunately, nature was very cruel, especially in the southernmost districts of Tamilnad—Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli—and the Government were aware of all the difficulties of the people. In fact, the Hon. Finance Minister referred in his Budget speech to the distress in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. I think the Government are contemplating to start test centres of work in these famine-affected areas, not only to relieve the real suffering but also to assess the real magnitude of the suffering of the people in each centre. I think every responsible member of this House must co-operate with the Government in solving the immediate problem of the people there because the problem is ours.

"Sir, much has been said regarding the neglect of the rural areas. Sir, I also feel that the amounts allotted under the heads, Rural Water-Supply, Harijan Uplift, and Public Health are not quite adequate to the actual requirements of the people. But what is possible under this interim arrangement has been done. In the rural areas, the real sufferer is the agricultural worker. In the past, sufficient attention had not been paid to the social and economic wellbeing of the agricultural workers, who constitute nearly one-third of the entire rural population. A large proportion of the agricultural workers belong to the Scheduled Castes and in a real sense the main economic problem of this section of the community can be solved only if the land system in our country provides for increased opportunities of work to these agricultural workers. Therefore in its significance for the future the land problem overshadows all other problems. Unless we tackle the land problem satisfactorily, it will not be possible for any Government to solve unemployment or the food problem. Unless we solve the food problem and thereby create better economic conditions in the country, I am afraid that even the implementation of the Five-Year Plan will be very difficult. If we tackle the land problem satisfactorily in the larger interests of society so as to help to reconcile the conflicting interests in our agrarian economy and remove the existing social disparities and economic inequalities, I think our economy as a whole will improve in several directions, and that will solve many of the difficult problems which are facing us at the present time. Our economic framework should be such as to provide for a balanced growth of the village community. Therefore in future, this land problem, which stands in the way of our economic progress, should engage our serious attention. Calm and cool thinking is necessary for solving this problem, and there is no use of simply criticizing the Government without giving them

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sufficient time and co-operation. We must allow some time to the Government. The other day, my Friend Mr. R. V. Swaminathan was talking so much about storm, salm, normalcy and other things. I feel that every Member who is not bold enough to face the difficult problems and co-operate with the Government in solving them will not be able to find peace even in his graveyard. Public co-operation is one of the most important factors for implementing the Five-Year Plan. I do not want to take any more of the time of the House, and I resume my seat."

*SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER :—" Mr. Speaker, I hope you will excuse me, if I make a request to you to kindly have the doors of the Chamber opened out to let fresh air blow out the dank and musty smell of this closed House. (The doors were then opened.)

"May I make another request also in connection with the Budget and that is to allow every demand to be discussed in this House, if only to avoid deterioration in the departments which always escape criticism?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" What is proposed is only a Vote on Account and it is not possible to allot more time."

*SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER :—" Thank you, Sir.

" Sir, before the Budget was presented, we expected a lot of slashing of the expenditure. But on the contrary, again and again we are confronted with new taxation proposals. Vampirism, I am afraid, seems to set no limit to the greed for the blood of the tax-payer. What is happening to all this revenue? Much, too much of it is going down the drain, as they say. More than half of the revenue of Rs. 65 crores goes to maintain a large number of idle personnel in the establishments. One hundred and twenty people are working in a place where there were but 10 before. Let us take the case of Police. We were spending a crore and a half in 1938–39, but now we are spending 7 crores. There are 12 constables working in a place in my district (the Nilgiris district) where there was only one before, just to prevent one measure of good rice getting into that unfortunate district. Actually the checking is done by one or two constables, while the rest are seen polishing their belts or boots. Another instance comes from Tanjore where seven Assistant Tahsildars, who were appointed in 1944 for Civil Supplies work, are still continuing, though Civil Supplies have been stopped long since. We cannot help it, say the Government. If we put up retrenchment proposals, say they, there is an all round opposition. I should have thought that no sane taxpayer would oppose any measure of retrenchment, if it is going to reduce his burden.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" With regard to the policies of the Government, I will take up two subjects—land revenue and Prohibition. The assignment of land to the so-called " political sufferers " is a great tragedy, more tragic than the death of Mahatmaji himself because he lived

and died for truth *inter alia*. Which contemporary does not know that it was all a mock-battle from which these heroes came out victorious! None of them deserves even a cent of land, because graft and sacrifice do not go together. Most of these so-called political sufferers have leased out their lands and gone to the cities or towns and are enjoying themselves there. That is a right which is denied to the ancient settlers like the Todas to whom I made a reference the other day. The Hon. Minister's reply was disappointing in the extreme. His arguments were thoroughly inconsequent. However, I make allowance for it. He is an idol of his own cave with a big stick to boot. Nevertheless, I have not lost my hopes. I hope he will regain his soul and do something for those poor unfortunate creatures.

10 a.m. "In regard to Prohibition, Sir, I really do not understand the idea behind opening a tavern within the premises of the Legislative Assembly. Toddy served from a lime-coated mug, becomes the elixir of the Gods and Hon. Ministers, and toddy not served from a lime-coated mug becomes the drink of criminals! Be that as it may, I have not got the slightest doubt that Prohibition will be scrapped sooner than later, and then the treasuries of the Government will simply be inundated with the people's money. Then again, we will have the same spectacle of the huge drain, which will take it off. I hope the Government will do something to help the people from out of this revenue, avoid wastage, avoid graft, avoid partiality and avoid everything that has made this party Government unpopular. It has ceased to be a party Government now. It looks like a factious Government. I do hope that Government will hereafter at least do something to save their prestige, if they had any. I know we are crying in the wilderness. Nobody in power now will listen to us. I hope the people will tell them to be more careful at the next general elections. May the Government live long, become wiser, and become more useful to the people!

"I personally do not like the party system of Government at all. It may be all right in foreign countries. But here I would like every member to come in with an open mind, and vote on the merits of each case. I think that was the idea of Mahatma Gandhi himself when he suggested the dissolution of the Congress. If that is done now, there will be no more trouble with these Communists. Both the Congress and the Communists might very well get out of the way. Let everybody come in with an open mind and with an honest opinion to express himself in the interest of the people. I resume my seat with these words hoping and praying that God will give greater wisdom to the Treasury Bench."

* SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I make my observations about the general points in the budget, I wish to join the chorus of appeals made by my colleagues from the three southernmost districts of the State about the famine conditions existing there. Not that the Ministry is not aware of them, but we feel that it is our duty to bring home to

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the Hon. the Chief Minister, the very acute conditions prevailing there. Personally I feel that this budget session should continue for some months more. It is a problem for us to return to our homes. Sir, I was forced to sell my bulls for want of fodder—not than I am lacking in money to maintain them. I am simply thinking of reverting to tractor ploughing now and purchasing bulls in August or September. Recently I toured in my constituency. I saw that a person who was owning nearly 100 acres of dry land had nothing left with him now. Even cotton crop has failed. It is very rarely in dry tracts and in black cotton areas, cotton fails. Even if there is a rainfall of four to five inches between *Purattasi* and *Thai* cotton will not be a failure. Even if we lose other crops than cotton, we will not mind. This year I myself sowed cotton, but nothing has come up. My hon. Friend Mr. Subramaniam will bear me out when I say that cotton in the southern zone has completely failed. Even the South Indian Mill Owners' Association has reported that only 20 per cent of the total normal crop could be had. When cotton has failed, that is an index that other crops have completely failed in these districts. I hope Government will take all these factors into consideration and create the purchasing power that is required in the villages. Purchasing power in the villages has been lost, and I do not know how the Government are going to manage the lean months. The Hon. the Finance Minister is thinking that prices have stabilised. Last year about this time a big mirasdar was telling me that *cumbu* was selling at 4 measures per rupee, and that it was not profitable to resort to agriculture. But at the end of the lean months, cumbu was sold at $1\frac{3}{4}$ measures per rupee. This is now the harvest time, and now itself it is selling at $1\frac{3}{4}$ measures per rupee in our area. I think that our Food Minister is under an illusion if he feels that he can stabilise prices. I think he must proceed with caution and make arrangements for meeting the deteriorating situation in the lean months. I leave the famine conditions at that.

"I know that Government are in very difficult circumstances. It is no use becoming emotional or using strong language. There are difficulties for the Government. At the same time, people expect the Chief Minister, Rajaji, to perform some miracle and save the situation. I am still having that confidence. I do not think there is any disillusionment, as some hon. Friends are thinking there is. People are having confidence in the Chief Minister that he will rise to the occasion as he rose to the occasion last year to avert the catastrophe that threatened this State. I also have the same confidence in Rajaji. I think Rajaji will rise to the occasion and do the needful at the right time.

"Now I should like to make some general observations regarding the proposals contained in the budget. I shall now take up sales tax. Last year, I was referring to the introduction of the single-point tax system. There is no place for the honest trader in the multi-point sales tax. This multi-point sales tax has made people dishonest traders. There is a system called 'white chittai'. People who are dealing in 'white chittai' thrive more

10-10 a.m. than the honest traders who do not want to resort to this 'white chittai'. I think the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramasami will support me when I speak about what is happening in our areas and how sales tax is being evaded.

"Another thing I would like to mention is this. When we go to attend the meetings of the Food Production Council, we see an array of officers. I do not know what these people are doing. There are the District Supply Officers and there are also the Taluk Supply Officers. I do not know what they are doing. There is no necessity for the former set of officers as they have nothing to distribute to the villagers and the Taluk Supply Officer is there. I do not know why these two posts are kept on without being abolished. The two posts can be combined into one and some economy can be effected.

"Then, there is the Rural Development Committee. There is a statutory provision that every month there should be a meeting of this Committee. A member who does not attend the meetings of this Committee for three months consecutively is debarred from being a member. I had the painful duty of telling the Collector that, after all, we were not disbursing a few thousands of rupees, and asking what work we were transacting there. There is only an array of officers. From the Collector down to the Revenue Inspector, about 200 people assemble in a village and the amount that is spent on this account is not even equal to the amount proposed to be disbursed. If an office member has to attend the meeting, he has to rush down to the meeting-place and just imagine what the travelling allowance will come to. I think the Government will do well to reconsider the statutory provision of making it obligatory on the Collector to convene a meeting every month, and pass suitable orders.

"Sir, it is said that we are suffering for want of money. I think I will not be misunderstood when I draw the same picture as the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad did. Sir, it is the duty of the Centre to see that famine is averted. I think it is not for this Government alone to bear the responsibility. It is equally the responsibility of the Centre. Some people feel that the responsibility of maintaining the people and adopting ameliorative measures is the direct responsibility of the State. The Centre is left scot-free. Sir, they are collecting from the rich people as much as they can. I think our Chief Minister will appeal to the Central Government to give a better share to the State, especially at this time of distress.

"Sir, one word more about interviews. The hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram was referring to the difficulties in getting interviews with the Chief Minister. I am in full agreement with him. I neither sought for an interview nor was it rejected. It is necessary that the Hon. the Chief Minister should allot some time every day to see the legislators. Whether he agrees with us or not, we will have the satisfaction that we have done our duty. This is the feeling of many hon. Members on this side. Though

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the Hon. the Chief Minister knows everything, it should be remembered that he is likely to be changed after hearing the other side as it has happened in many cases. With these observations, I close."

* SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—" ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ రెండవ బడ్జెటు సమావేశంలో మంత్రులు చాలా చాలా విషయాలు మాట్లాడారు. ఇందులో ప్రధానంగా ఎన్నిచూచినాగూడా ఒకే విషయం ప్రతిధ్వనిస్తూ వచ్చింది క్షామం గురించి గత సంవత్సరము బడ్జెట్టు సమావేశంలో చర్చించాము. కరువు నివారణకు చాలా వరకు పనిచేశామని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పుచున్నారు. కానీ ఈ నాడు మళ్లీ తిరిగి సంవత్సరానంతరం బడ్జెటు చర్చ జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు అన్నివైపులాగూడా ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పినప్పటినుంచి కూడా క్షామం అనే విషయం ప్రతిధ్వనిస్తూనే వున్నది. ఈ గత సంవత్సరం క్షామ నివారణకొరకై చాలా గంజి కేంద్రాలు పెట్టాము, రోడ్డు development వగైరా రిలీఫ్ స్కీములు పెట్టాము అని గవర్నమెంటు చెప్పుకుంటూన్నది. కాని క్షామం ఒక ప్రాంతంనుంచి మరియొక ప్రాంతానికి ప్రాకిపోయింది. ఈ నాడు తమిళ ప్రాంతాల నుంచి అనేకమంది రాయలసీమకే కాకుండా, సర్కారు జిల్లాలకు, అనగా గుంటూరు, కృష్ణా జిల్లాలకు కూడా, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలుగా అనేక రోడ్ల మరమ్మతు కార్యక్రమాలకుగాను ఈనాడు పోటీ కూలీలుగా తమిళ జిల్లాలనుంచి చాలా మంది వచ్చి పనిచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ క్షామంవల్ల యితర ప్రాంతాలనుంచి కూడా రాయలసీమకే కాకుండా నేడు క్షామము వున్నటువంటి గుంటూరు ప్రాంతాలకుకూడా తమిళ ప్రాంతాలనుంచి క్షామంవల్ల చాలా బాధలు పడవస్తున్నారు. క్షామం గురించి అనేక మిత్రులు ప్రసంగిస్తూ ఈ క్షామమువల్ల వేరు వేరు విధములుగా జీవించుచున్నారని చెప్పి కొంతమంది మిత్రులు ఈ సభలో ప్రస్తావించారు. అందుచేత శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వం గత సంవత్సరం నుంచిగూడా క్షామ నివారణ కొరకు నిరుద్యోగులకు ఎంతో చేశామని చెప్పుకుంటున్నప్పటికి గూడా ఈ సంవత్సరము వారి పరిపాలనలో ప్రధానంగా క్షామం, నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యలు దూడగా అవారము లభించుటకు నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య పరిష్కరించి వారు జీవించటానికి తగు మార్గాలు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గమనించాలి. ఈ క్షామ నివారణతోపాటు మన మిత్రులు చెప్పినట్లు పెద్ద భూస్వాములు కౌలుచట్టము ఉపయోగముగా వుంటుందని చెప్పితే గవర్నమెంటు కౌలు చట్టాన్ని తీసుకువస్తున్నామని చెప్పి, తంజావూరు బిల్లు పెట్టినప్పుడు ఈలాంటి బిల్లు ఒకటి ప్రవేశపెట్తామన్నారు. తంజావూరు జిల్లాకు మాత్రమే అది పనిచేస్తుందని గవర్నమెంటువారు చెప్పారు. ఈ తంజావూరు బిల్లు రాష్ట్ర వ్యాప్తంగా ఈ గవర్నమెంటు త్వరలో ఎందుకు పెట్టరు? ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రంలో పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములు కౌలు దార్లను గ్రామాలలో వారి పొలాలనుంచి వెళ్లగొట్టివేస్తున్నారు. పెద్ద భూస్వాములనేకులు మా వంగోలు తాలూకా మద్దిరాలపాడు గ్రామంలో, 2 వేలు ఎకరాలు గల భూస్వామి తన భూములను అన్ని స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని 4, 5, ట్రాక్టర్లను బెట్టి స్వంతముగా వ్యవసాయము చేసుకుంటున్నాడు. అందువల్ల భూస్వాములకు కౌలు దార్లకు మధ్య, ఈ కౌలుదారి చట్టాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం అమలుకు తీసుకురాకపోతే రైతులకు చాలా చాలా హాని కల్గుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

" రెండవది బంజరు భూముల విషయము మనవిచేస్తాను. దేశములో సాగులేక పడియున్నటువంటి బంజరు భూములు ప్రభుత్వం వేలం వేస్తామంటున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు మా జిల్లా బాపట్ల తాలూకాలో సుమారు 18 వేల ఎకరాలు బంజరు భూములుంటే ఆ భూములు వేలంవేస్తామని చెప్పి దాన్ని " ఎ. కుప్పుస్వామివంటి పెద్ద భూస్వామిలో

ఆ భూమిని కట్టిపెట్టారో కాని 10 సంవత్సరములుగా ex-military వాళ్లు నిరువేద లయినవాళ్లు ఈ భూమిని సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నప్పటికిని వారికి యివ్వరు. విలువగా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, ధనికులు ఈ భూమి కావేయటానికాను డబ్బు తెచ్చి భూము లను ప్రభుత్వంవారు వేస్తామంటున్న వేలంలో కొనడానికి తయారవుతారు. అందు చేత భూములు వేలం వేసే పద్ధతి పనికిరాదనే సంగతి మన ప్రభుత్వము, రెవెన్యూ మినిష్టరుగారు, తిరిగి పరిశీలించాలని కోరుకున్నాను. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు గత 7, 8 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి సాగు చేసుకొనే కాలువార్ల వద్దనుంచి ఈ భూములు తీసుకొని వేలం వేస్తామనే విషయంలో గవర్నమెంటు తీవ్రంగా ఆలోచించాలని చెప్ప తున్నాను. ఇక గత బడ్జెటు సమావేశంలోగూడా నానియోజకవర్గంలో వున్న బంజరు భూముల గురించి మాట్లాడినప్పుడు, ఒక వ్యాపారం చేసుకొనే భూస్వామికి 11 వందల ఎకరాల భూమిని ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిచ్చారు అని చెప్పాను. అప్పుడు సాగుచేయడాని కిచ్చిన భూమి విషయం, ఎసెంబ్లీ ప్రశ్నల తీరులో ఆడగటముగూడా జరిగింది. కాని వ్యవసాయము చేసి శిస్తు చెల్లించ లేక పోయినప్పుడు ఆ భూమిలో ఆవని పశువులు, గొర్రెలు మేపుకోవడానికి మాత్రమే వుపయోగించుకుంటున్నాడు. గవర్న మెంటు ఈ భూములమీద శిస్తు తాలూకాకు చెల్లించ లేక పోయినప్పటికి పశువులు, గొర్రెలు మేపుటకుగాను ఈ 11 వందల ఎకరాల భూమి యివ్వడం అక్రమము. మంత్రులుగూడా వచ్చి ఈ భూమిని చూచిపోయినారు. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం వారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని పరిశీలించాలి. వ్యవసాయపు కూలీలు, హరిజనులు, ఈ భూము లను, 10, 15 సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగుజేసుకుంటున్నారు. పెద్ద ధనికుడైనటు వంటి ఆ భూస్వామి హరిజనులు 15 సంవత్సరాల నుండి B. ఫారము పెట్టిందుకొని సాగుచేస్తూన్న భూమిని ఒక కాంగ్రెసువాదికి కాలు కిచ్చాడు. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగుచేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి హరిజనులనుండి స్వాధీనము చేసుకొన్న భూమిని కాంగ్రెసువాది పోలీసులను కాపలాపెట్టి సాగుచేయిస్తున్నాడు. హరి జనులను అక్రమంగా అరెస్టుచేసి అక్రమమయిన కేసులు వారిమీద పెట్టి జరుపుతు న్నారు. ఈ 11 వందల ఎకరాలు ఆ కాంగ్రెసువాదికి ఆ డబ్బుకు యిప్పటికి యివ్వడం జరిగింది. ఈ నాడు హరిజనులు పోలీసులను ధనికులైన భూస్వాము లను ఎదిరిస్తూ యింకనూ సాగుచేస్తూన్నారు. ఈ విధముగా రెండు వుదాహర ణలు యివ్వగలను. మా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో యిటువంటి కేసులు అనేకములున్నవి. బంజరులు పొరంబోకులు, రాష్ట్రంలో ఎక్కడ వుండినప్పటికూడా హరిజనులకు సాగుచేసుకోవడానికి యిప్పించాలని రెవెన్యూ మినిష్టరుగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా పైన చెప్పిన 11 వందల ఎకరాలభూమి బంజరుగా యుండినప్పటికి గూడా ఈ బంజర్లు వేలం వేయకుండా రాష్ట్రంలోవున్న నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యను, ఆహార సమస్య ఈ రెండు సమస్యలు పరిష్కారము కాగలవని ఆశిస్తూ గవర్నమెంటువారిని ఈ విషయం గుర్తింపకోరుతున్నాను.

"రెండవది: మా ప్రాంతంలో చాలా మైనరు యిరిగేషన్ ప్రాజక్టులు వున్నవి. ఇవిగాకుండా అనేకమయిన చెరువులు తరతరాలుగా బ్రిటిష్‌వారి హయా ములో వుండియు చెరువులు, మరమ్మతులు లేకయున్నవి. ఆ విధంగా మరమ్మత్తు లేని చెరువులు రాయలసీమలోగూడా యున్నవి. ఈ లాంటి చెరువులకు మరమ్మత్తు కృష్ణా పెన్నారు, గుండ్లకమ్మ అనే ప్రాజక్టులు, మొదలయినవి అనేకస్కీములున్నవి. ఎస్టి మేటు వేయబడిన మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ ప్రాజక్టులు వున్నవి. వేలాది ఎకరాలకు భూమి నీటి వసతులు లేనందున సాగులేకుండా యున్నది. గవర్నమెంటు వెంటనే ఈ చెరు వులు వగైరా రిపేరుచేయడానికి గాను తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోగలందులకు కోరుతున్నాను.

20th March 1953] [Sri M. Narayanaswamy]

"మన రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆలోచనలో వున్న పెద్దపెద్ద ప్రాజక్టుల నిర్వాణానికి అమెరికన్ ఇంజనీర్లనూ, వ్యవసాయం, నవీన పద్ధతులలో జరుపుటకు జపాను టెక్నీషియన్లను రప్పించి వారిద్వారా ప్రాజక్టులు కట్టించి అధికారోత్పత్తి చేయవలెనను వుద్దేశ్యము ప్రభుత్వము వారికి వున్నట్లు తెలిసింది. వ్యవసాయము జపాన్ పద్ధతులలో జరిపించి అధికోత్పత్తి వృద్ధిచేయవచ్చునే వుద్దేశ్యము సాయైనది కాదని నా అభిప్రాయము. అమెరికన్ టెక్నీషియన్ల కొరకుగాని జపాన్ వ్యవసాయ నిపుణుల కొరకుగాని అయ్యే ఖర్చు మన దేశములో వున్న మైనరు యిరిగేషన్ పనులకు ఖర్చుచేయడం మంచిది. కాని విదేశీయ నిపుణులక్రింద డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసి తగలెయ్యడం తప్ప ఆతరువాతనైతే నిలిచిన యింజనీర్లు మన దేశములోగూడా యున్నారు. వ్యవసాయము వుత్పత్తిచేయు సాధకులుగూడా యిక్కడనే యున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఆలోచన యీ విషయంలో అనుపయోగమని చెప్పుతున్నాను. గనుక రాష్ట్రంలోని మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ ప్రాజెక్టులు, చెరువులు, మరమత్తులు చేయించి భూస్వాములవద్దనుంచి ఒంజరు భూములను స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని పేదలకిచ్చి వ్యవసాయమువారు తోడ్పడినట్లైతే ప్రభుత్వంవారు, ఆహార సమస్య, నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యలు పరిష్కారి చగలరని చెప్పవచ్చును ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తుంచాలని మనవిచేస్తూన్నాను."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMI THEVAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have studied the budget presented by the Hon. Minister for Finance, very thoroughly and have come to the conclusion that the budget has been prepared with utmost care. In this connection, I wish to refer to certain figures. In the year 1951–52 the State's revenue was Rs. 59·43 crores and expenditure was Rs. 64·44 crores and the deficit was Rs. 5·01 crores. As per the revised estimate for the year 1952–53, the State's revenue was Rs. 63·35 crores, expenditure was Rs. 68·75 crores and deficit was Rs. 5·40 crores. As for the budget proposal for the year 1953–54, the State's revenue is expected to be Rs. 6,574·71 lakhs and expenditure is expected to be Rs. 6,574·51 lakhs, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 20,000. So far as the cash balance position is concerned, in the year 1951–52 the closing cash balance was Rs. *minus* —3·62 crores, as per the account for 1952–53, it was Rs. *minus* —9·19 crores and as per the account for 1953–54, it will be Rs. *minus* —13·35 crores.

" Now I will pass on to the position with regard to the Five-Year Plan. Let us see how we are getting on with that Plan. For the period 1951–56 the amount set apart for executing the schemes coming under the Five-Year Plan is Rs. 140·84 crores. The actual expenditure incurred as a result of the execution of certain schemes under this Plan during the year 1951–52 is Rupees 27·71 crores. As per the Revised Estimate showing the expenditure incurred in this regard, we find that a sum of Rs. 28·82 crores has been spent during the year 1952–53. As per the budget estimate for the year 1953–54, that is, coming financial year, the amount that will be spent for this purpose is given as Rs. 24·99 crores or roughly Rs. 25 crores. On the whole the amount so far spent on the execution of the schemes coming under the Five-Year Plan comes to about Rs. 81·52 crores. So, the amount that will have to be spent during 1954–55 and 1955–56 is Rs. 59·32 crores. How this amount is adjusted from the Revenue Reserve Fund has to be

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seen. In the year 1951–52 the amount in the Revenue Reserve Fund was Rs. 23·32 crores, by way of Government of India loan Rs. 23·42 crores, by way of State's own resources, Rs. 34·78 crores and within this Rs. 34·78 crores, Rs. 10 crores has been raised as loan from our State. On the whole, it comes to Rs. 81·52 crores. The amount yet to be spent for the years 1954–55 and 1955–56 is Rs. 59·32 crores. From this, I can assure the House that the Five-Year Plan will be a great success.

"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Rs. 10 crores or so has been spent on famine relief. In this connection, I wish to state one thing. The huge deficits of Rs. 5·01 crores and Rs. 5·40 crores that we have witnessed in the previous years are due to the famine, cyclone, land revenue remission and the loss of revenue from sales tax.

10-30 a.m. "The revenues have increased in the year 1951–52 to Rupees 44·89 crores and the present Budget puts the figure at Rs. 49·20 crores, that is, an increase of 4½ crores of rupees nearly. This increased revenue is due to the Madras Sales Tax and also the three crores of rupees that the Union Government have given in respect of excise duties. We must be obliged to the Union Government for having made this increased allocation to us and we must also thank the Finance Commission in this regard. I may say that it is a great misfortune for us that even though we have had so much increase in revenue by way of taxes, we had to spend some ten crores of rupees over famine relief, cyclone relief and remission of land revenue due to failure of monsoons. But for these unexpected items of expenditure, our cash balance would have been better.

"Sir, I wish to say a few words as regards the separation of the Andhra State. Of course, I must drag in the name of Rajaji here for a good purpose. He is great. Why I call him great is because he is really great. He is great in all respects. He is innocent, perfect, sincere and impartial. He possesses all these great qualities. He is the saviour of our State. He is not only the leader of this State, but one of the leaders of the whole Union. Some people think that Rajaji is the leader of Tamil Nad only. He is neither the leader of the Tamils alone nor of the Andhras alone, but of the whole Union. He is most impartial. He has done the best he could do all these nine months. Therefore, I call him our saviour. Within the short period of his term, he has done all that he could to improve the administration. I must congratulate him for his putting forward before the Congress Working Committee at Delhi the most reasonable grounds why the Andhra capital should not be located even temporarily at Madras. Why do I call them reasonable grounds? Suppose there is a family of two brothers. If they want partition, it must be done from the beginning to the end and not at one point only. Instead of dividing the whole property, if you set aloof a portion of it and divide the rest, it is unjust. Partition must be from top to bottom. Otherwise, it is not proper. Rajaji has advocated this method before the Working Committee of the Congress and therefore I call him perfect. I must also warn the Central Government that if any

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decision is made against the suggestion of Rajaji, certainly there will be trouble in this State. Therefore, we must whole-heartedly follow Rajaji's decision. He will guide us in the proper way. What he thinks, what he talks and what he does are all for the welfare of the State. Let me point out to my Andhra friends that for the last so many years and even this year, out of the total income of the State, nearly two-thirds have been spent in the Andhra area and the rest one-third only on the other areas. But still my Andhra friends are not satisfied. Crores of rupees have been spent in Rayalaseema on famine relief works. Even then my Andhra friends are not satisfied. What is the position of the southern districts, like Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai, where also famine conditions on the same scale as in Rayalaseema and even worse in some pockets prevail? But yet the amount spent on relief here in the south is quite insignificant and is only a few lakhs as against so many crores spent on Rayalaseema. Hence, I would request the Government to do their best and start the necessary famine relief works immediately on a large scale, on the same scale as in Rayalaseema, and to give relief to the southern districts."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even at the outset, I must tell the House that I have to sing the same '*tandana tana*' padam of last year the burden of our song being that our districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are neglected altogether. Member after Member from Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts pointed out both during the last Budget debate and the present one the sad and deplorable and sorry state of affairs that is prevailing in these areas. But we are very sorry to note that the Hon. Ministers have not cared to look into the speeches made by us nor have they a mind to do so. The first and foremost thing that is troubling the mind of every peasant, every public worker and everybody else in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts is that even the normal maintenance of irrigational sources is neglected by the Government. I want to bring to the notice of hon. Members of this House the resolution passed by the Food Committee of Srikakulam on the 3rd March 1953. It states that there is great unrest and much discontentment among the peasants in villages taken over by the Government under the Estate Abolition Act and under the Rent Reduction Act due to the Government not bestowing due attention to repairs to irrigation sources and requests the Government to immediately sanction funds and staff sufficient for the maintenance of normal irrigation and production in Srikakulam district which comes under the list of backward areas. Please note the words 'to maintain normal irrigation and production'. This is a resolution passed not by the Communist party or the K.L.P. party or by the Socialist party, but by a statutory body presided over by the District Collector and attended by all Revenue Divisional Officers, estate managers, tahsildars and responsible district Government officials. I want the Government to note the discontentment and unrest that prevail in these two districts. I would like to give the House a brief history

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of these villages. In Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, vast tracts of land—Vizianagaram zamindari, Bobbili zamindari, Salur, Mandasa and other zamindaris, whose area is more than 3 to 4 times the previous ryotwari areas in the districts—were taken over by virtue of the Estate Abolition Act. The Government did not care to appoint sufficient staff even after abolition and taking over of the irrigation sources from the Food Production Department by the Revenue Department and the regular Public Works Department. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that last September or October, the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture, Sri Nagan Gouda, presided over the Srikakulam District Food Committee meeting. He knows the actual condition there and the various sentiments expressed by its members and he ought to have apprised the Cabinet and the Government of the serious situation that is prevailing in those districts. Though seven or eight months have passed since the Hon. Minister's visit, we see no sign of improvement being effected to the irrigation sources, let alone the investigation and implementation of the projects of Vamsadara, Nagavalli and Bahuda and other projects. I would like to draw the special attention of the Hon. the Chief Minister to the condition prevailing in those districts and request that all possible steps ought to be taken to help the people. If the situation there gets out of control, there is no use blaming the people or the workers. I therefore request the Hon. the Chief Minister to pay personal and immediate attention to this matter and not to come with Police forces afterwards.

10 40 a.m.

" Sir, I want to say a few words about famine in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. I am very sorry to note that no reference whatever has been made to this in the Governor's Address or in the Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, while introducing the Budget. In many taluks in these districts, crops have miserably failed. The Collector of Visakhapatnam requested the Government to sanction about six or seven lakhs of rupees, a very meagre amount, for starting famine relief works in that district. But the Government turned down that request. This is the treatment meted out by this Government to that district. I would like to tell the hon. Members that the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts are as backward and often famine-stricken as Rayalaseema, if not worse. Therefore, the people of those districts are agitating and asking the Government to form a Development Board on the lines of the Rayalaseema Development Board. The other day, the Hon. the Chief Minister, while answering a question of the hon. Member Sri Latchanna in his usual tactful manner, said that the Government were not going to appoint a Board because there is no community project in that area. We are not asking for such development boards at places where there are community projects. We are asking for a development board on the lines of the Rayalaseema Development Board. I would, therefore, request the Government to reconsider our request.

" Sir, last year it was stated and this year also it was repeated in the Governor's Address and the speech of the Hon. the Minister

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for Finance that the Government are giving some attention and making some improvements to minor ports. I do not see any sign of improvements being effected to the minor ports in our districts, namely, Bimilipatam, Baruva and Kalingapatam. I request Government to take up the work of improving these minor ports.

"On account of the survey settlement operations taking a long time, the peasants in estates taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act and the Rent Reduction Act are suffering a lot. It can be seen from the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister that it would take at least ten or fifteen years to complete these operations. So, the peasants in the estates taken over by the Government are not in a position to avail in full of all the advantages the peasants in ryotwari areas enjoy. I would, therefore, request the Government to appoint more staff so that the operations can be completed within at least three years."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is the Second Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister in this Assembly. We know that he presented the last Budget in June of last year. The time and the circumstances under which the Budget was presented last year did not induce the public to evince any interest in that Budget. Then some of us thought that at least his second Budget would interest the public and would be of some use to the ordinary man. At the outset, Sir, I can say that this Budget has no life in it, that it contains nothing over which the ordinary man would feel enthused. As soon as the Budget speech was over, the impression that was created in my mind was that there was nothing in the Budget that could interest the man in the street. Member after member from all parts of this House rose and narrated the real conditions of the masses, the famine conditions prevailing in many parts of the State, the high prices from which the people suffer, the shortage of food and so on, and they talked about the fond hope of the people that at least in the future they would be able to purchase sufficient food at fair prices. What has the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister done for these people? Sir, Minister after Minister visited various places in the State. The condition of the people is not a thing which is not known to them. I read in a newspaper that when the Hon. the Revenue Minister visited a particular place, he was visibly moved by the sufferings of the people he saw there. The Hon. the Finance Minister also visited Coimbatore and other places. In his speeches he has also admitted that the people are living in very bad conditions. The Cabinet is aware of these things. The Hon. Ministers of the Government are aware of these things. The Hon. Chief Minister, the Ministers of Government members and leaders who tour the districts are aware that the conditions of the people are worse. The Hon. the Chief Minister who visited Madurai did not deny it. He only said that certain people had exaggerated. For all these things, what is the remedy we are going to have from the Government? What is it that the Government are going to do to help the people? The people suffer in so

many ways and in so many places. The other day the Hon. the Chief Minister was very vehement in saying that there was absolutely no starvation death. If a member from the Opposition says that there is starvation death, it is false. If a Member from the Communist Party says that, his answer is : 'You cannot do better than I do '. If a Member from the Congress Party says that his answer is : ' it is all exaggeration. I depend upon the reports of my own village officers who are responsible to the Government. What they say is correct.' Congress Party Members here and there plead for co-operation from members of other parties in whatever the Government do. But what is the attitude of the Government towards the Opposition? It is : ' The Opposition Member is not to be believed. His statement is false. The Communist cannot do better things. The Congress Party Members are exaggerating because of party trouble.' That is the mentality of the Government.

" Sir, what is the real condition of the people today? I would invite the Hon. Ministers to travel down south by the Shencottah Passenger. Early in the morning in every station they would find tens and hundreds of people, people who had come to Tanjore district in search of employment. I happened to see about twenty people lying down on the platform of the Budalur Railway Station. I asked them to which place they belonged and why they were there. They said that they belonged to Dindigul and had come there in search of employment. The harvest was over and they could not get any employment. They did not know what to do and where to go. This is the usual sight one can see in many
10-50 a.m. places in Tanjore. Sir, all this creates the problem of begging and makes begging popular also. The Hon. Chief Minister was saying the other day that this begger problem was present throughout the world. But here we are creating circumstances whereby begging becomes more popular. The problem of the professional beggar is always there. Certain people are bent upon begging and we are not concerned with them. But I want the Government to go into the circumstances under which the people are taking to begging; it is mostly due to unemployment. Even last year I suggested that it was high time the Government opened beggar homes at least in all municipal towns. Nowadays we see beggars able-bodied beggars in every place, outside the Legislature Hall, near the coffee hotels, cinema halls and railway stations. They are all professional beggars who can work but are unable to get employment. I would suggest to the Government that the properties of maths and temples should be utilized for providing employment to all these able-bodied professional beggars and they may be forced to raise vegetables especially when vegetables are not in plenty. I am sure, Sir, this will go a long way in reducing the beggar nuisance to the public.

" Sir, when we compare the condition of people in towns and cities with that of people in villages, the former are happier. The hon. Member Sri Javarama Reddiar was saying that he was not prepared to go to his village. It is because everything is available

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to him here. In towns we get our food, we have cinemas and we have good transport. (An hon. Member : ' We get our allowances also '.) We are all happy. The other day I went to the Ramakrishna Lunch Home near the Law College and had to wait for five minutes in queue for paying two annas and a half. There is queue in cinema houses. This is the condition of people in towns and cities. Even last year I suggested that these restaurants should be taxed. It is a lucrative business nowadays. About 90 per cent of the people in towns and cities and about 45 per cent of the people in rural parts depend on hotels. But in what way further taxes are being raised? The Government are going to increase the court-fees! I do not know whether it will be *ad valorem* tax. The receipts from court-fees have already fallen. There is not sufficient work in courts and people are averse to going to courts for want of money. And if we increase the court-fees now, even those who want to realize their assets cannot realize them or there may not be people to advance money to those who are in need. This will hamper all the development works in the State.

" Let us look at the levy system in Tanjore district. Already prices are soaring high and in the normal times of Adi people won't find sufficient foodgrains. Yet, paddy is being exported to other districts. What are the people going to do in the month of Adi? God only knows! When the policy of procurement was started, it was calculated how many *kalams* would be required for home consumption . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. Sri M. R. Ramachandran will now speak."

* SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—" Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. I am happy that there are no proposals for fresh taxation in spite of the heavy deficit in our Budget. Courageous man that he is, he is not scared by the huge deficit. As he has stated in the Budget speech money is after all borrowed work and if there is honest and sincere work and that much of enthusiasm, we are sure to replace the reserves that we have so far depleted.

" Sir, I should not forget to mention the various points that need immediate attention. In regard to Agriculture, as far as Chingleput is concerned, we are told that there is a good rainfall. It is not quite true. The first crop has already failed and the second crop is in a precarious condition. All the fields are withering. So I would request the Government, if it is possible, to postpone the kist collection this year also. The Grow More Food Schemes, though their results might not have been spectacular, have given certain substantial benefits to the ryots. But they are not enough to increase the standard of living in the villages. The food scarcity and consequent rise in the price of foodgrains is not a phenomenon to be counted upon. When the prices of foodgrains go down and other conditions remain the same the agricultural wage-earner will not be attracted to cultivation since his earning may not be enough to meet even his ordinary requirements. The

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farmer will not be in a position to eke out his livelihood. Therefore it is necessary for the Government to provide alternative employment to the ryots, like fishing and poultry. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture was saying the other day, as far as Fisheries are concerned, that there was a lot of improvement and that the fishermen were enjoying many benefits. Sir, it is not correct. In Chingleput, the fishermen take the fish in the most uneconomic condition. They do not know what conveyance they can use as there are several disadvantages which prevent them from enjoying all the benefits that a modern society gives. The best thing would be to entrust the research work to men of the same community who would be in a position to understand it better and could explain to their people better.

"Sir, poultry farming has been neglected for a long time for various reasons. I have seen the eggs exhibited in the poultry farming station and we are told that they are reserved for sale only for the purpose of keeping them in the incubators for hatching chicken. I find a lot of difference between that egg and the egg that is found in the market. The same hen lays egg and it is getting smaller and smaller as compared with what is being displayed in the Madras poultries at Teynampet. But I do not know the reason why our villagers who form the majority of our population are not given sufficient impetus to rear a better type of poultry so that the villagers could get sufficiently healthy food products and that too at cheap rates.

11 a.m.

"The disparity that one finds in the services is again a problem to which I want to draw the special attention of hon. Members of this House. Whereas a graduate who is a clerk in the Secretariat or the Revenue Department can hope to become one day a Gazetted officer by gradual promotion, the miserable condition in which a graduate clerk finds himself in the Registration Department is really appalling. Of course initially he is contented with his lot but imagine his miserable plight when after 20 or 25 years of service he finds that the utmost he could attain is a Sub-Registrar or a Deputy Registrar's post. Similar is the case with regard to the Panchayat Officers. I request Government to provide more opportunities of promotion to these men.

"I would like to mention a word or two about the teachers, I mean the teachers working in the schools of the district boards. It is they who come in frequent contact with our villagers. But behold their miserable condition! They are given only a pittance of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. I say this is not enough. This is in direct contradiction to the scales which the Government offer for their own teachers in their schools. This disparity in pay of the teachers in District Boards and those under the management of Government should be removed.

"There is a lot of scope for retrenchment in the Education department. At present I find the jurisdiction of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools is too large. Take the case of the Divisional Inspector stationed at Madurai. Except for attending to routine

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papers, I do not think the officer has got any work. As such I do not think it is advisable to continue these posts of Divisional Inspectors of Schools.

"Incidentally I want to refer to what is happening in certain municipalities of our State. They are not paying their servants the Government scales of pay. The Government have allowed certain municipalities like Vellore to pay their servants the Government scales of pay but they have not allowed certain others. I trust that Government will immediately remove this disparity between one municipality and the other.

"I am really sorry to find that not a word about the backward classes has been mentioned in the present Budget. I thought that at least a casual reference would be made to the appointment of the Backward Classes Commission. That commission has only very recently been inaugurated by no less a person than our honoured President. Sir, the backward class people deserve to be given special attention by the Madras Government. A 15-years survey has been recently made in the Council. What is the progress of the Backward communities? We do not find that the backward classes have risen to the level of other advanced communities. The very fact that they have come in such large numbers to the present legislature is by itself a factor for serious consideration. As such it is but natural that they are given some extra privileges that are at present denied to them. Ours being a large State it is of paramount importance that we should not let our Backward Classes down. Justice should be meted out to them.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me for making this speech."

* SRI V. K. KANNAN :—"கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இ போது விவாதத்திலிருந்துவரும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஒரு விதத்தில் மிக மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். சில வருஷகாலமாக நம் மாகாணத்தில் பட்ஜெட் வெளியிடும் முன்பு மக்களின் மனதில் அனேக விதமான பயங்கள் இருந்துவந்தன. காரணம் புதிய வரிகள் தான். ஆனால் இந்த வருஷம வரி போட வழியில்லாமல் விட்டு விட்டார்கள், என்று சொல்லுவதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமல் மக்களின் கஷ்டம் தெரிந்தே புதிய வரி போடாமல் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அதற்கு என் மனமார்ந்த நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இந்த பட்ஜெட் மிக சிரமத்துடன் தயாரித்தாலும் ஒரு சில குறைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நமது முதல் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய அனுபவத்தாலும் ராஜ தந்திரத்தாலும் அநேக கூச்சல்களுக்கு இடையே சரியான காலத்தில் சொல்லவேண்டியவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லி நமது சென்னை நகரத்தை தலைநகராக ஆக்கிக்காட்டுத்தார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுத்ததற்கு அவர்களுக்கு நாம் எல்லோரும் நன்றி செலுத்த கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆந்தராவிலேயே அவர்களுக்கு தலைநகரை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்ததற்கும் வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் ஒன்றை மட்டும் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். பல்லாரியைக் குறித்து பலர் பேசினார்கள். சித்தூரைக் குறித்து சிலரும் சொல்லவில்லை. தமிழ் மணம் கமழும் பேர்களுடைய பல்லவனேரி, சித்தூர், புத்தூர், திருகாளஹத்தி, திருத்தணிகை, சந்திரகிரி போன்ற தாலூகாக்களை தமிழ் மாகாணத்தில் சேர்க்கத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுகிறேன்.

"தவிர ஜமீன் ஒழிப்பு சட்டம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சுமார் 3, 4 வருஷமாகியும் வட ஆர்காடு ஜில்லா ஆரணி ஜாகீர்களில் வரி வசூலிக்க

[Sri V. K. Kannan] [20th March 1953

ரயத்துவாரி நிலங்களாக்கினுக்களே அன்றி விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த விதமான பலனும் தரவில்லை. பலதரப்பட்ட கஷ்டங்களுக்கு ஆளாக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலங்களின்மீது சர்வே செய்யாததனுல் கடன் வாங்க வழியில்லை. கோவாபரேடிவ் நில அடமான பாங்குகளும் கடன் தருவதில்லை. பணமுள்ளவர்கள் அதிக வட்டி எதிர் பார்க்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் படும் தொல்லை சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினுல் ஆட்சியாளர்கள் உடனடியாக சர்வே செய்ய ஆவன செய்வார்களா என்று வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்காத விஷயங்களையும், சிக்கன முறையில், செலவு செய்ய சேர்த்திருக்கும் பகுதிகளையும், கூட்ட வேண்டினுல்; இதுவும் செய்யலாம், இன்னமும் செய்யலாம், பணமில்லாக்குறைக்கு யார் என்ன செய்யலாம் என்று மங்களம் பாடிவிடுவார்கள். ஆனுல் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவையான மினசார வசதி, விதை, உரம் முதலியவைகளை அதிகரிப்பதுடன் கால தாமதமின்றி தேவையானபடி கிடைக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் வருகிறது. உடனடியாக இல்லாமல் போனுலும் அடுத்த வருஷத்தில் வருகிறது. ஒத்தி வைப்புக்குக் காரணம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதே. ஆனுல் உபத்திரவம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரும் காலாவதியான சில போர்டுகளையும் அதன் தலைவர்களையும் தேர்தல்களில் பதவி பெறுந்தே கலந்து கொண்டு தொந்தரவு கொடுக்காமலிருக்க ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை கலைத்து ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமாய கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

11–10 a.m. "கல்வி தான் நமது நாட்டினுடைய ஜீவநாடி ஆகும். எழுத்து அறிவு அற்றவர்கள் நமது நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு 80 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பிற நாடுகளில் கற்றவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனுல் பற்றுக்குறையினுல் நம் சர்க்காரால் கல்விக்காக அதிகப்பணம் செலவிட முடியவில்லை என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். கிலவழிக்கும் பணத்தைச் சரியான வழிகளில் சிலவழிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கூடுமான வரையில் ஒரேவிதமான புத்தகங்கள் வைத்து கல்வி போதிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வதோடு எல்லாப் பள்ளிகூடங்களையும் சர்க்காரே ஏற்று நடத்த வேண்டுமாய் கோறுகிறேன்.

"ஆரணியில் பெரும்பகுதியினர் ஏழைக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கதி இந்த சட்ட சபை மட்டுமல்லாது நாடு பூராவும் அறிந்ததே. அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் அநேக கஷ்டங்களில் வயிறு ஒட்ட பசியால் வாடும் கஷ்டம் ஒன்று. அதற்குச் கொஞ்சம் கஞ்சித் தண்ணியாவது கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதையும் இப்பொழுது நிறுத்திவிட்டதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகையினுல் நமது சர்க்கார் தயவு செய்து கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளையாவது இன்னமும் கொஞ்ச காலம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சுகாதாரத்துக்கும் வைத்திய வசதிகளுக்கும் இன்னும் அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்ய வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதரர்களால் நடத்தப்படும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை மக்கள் ஆதரிக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனுல் சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சிகிச்சையை கோரி போகும்பொழுது வைகுந்ததுக்குப் போகும் வழியில் உள்ள அங்குமிடமாகவே கருதினுலும் வேறு வழியின்றி சாகார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சிகிச்சைக்குப் போகின்றார்கள். ஆகையினுல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நடக்கும் அட்டூழியங்களை நீக்கி சரியான முறையில் நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேணுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தற்போது வட ஆற்றுக் ஜில்லாவில் சில தாலுகாக்களில் முக்கியமாக ஆரணி தாலுகா கிராமங்களில் உள்ள ரோடுகள் மிக மோசமாக இருக்கின்றன. எரு முதலிய விவசாய சாதனங்களை எடுத்துச் செல்ல ரோடுகள் இல்லாத கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஜாகீர்கள் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் இன்னும் கஷ்டப்படவேண்டிய நிலையில் தான் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகையினுல் கிராம ரோடுகளை உடனே நல்ல திட்டம் போட்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று

20th March 1953] [Sri V. K. Kannan]

கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தக்காவி முதலிய கடன்கள் கோரும் பொழுது சீக்கிரமாகக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆறுமாசமானாலும் காரிகம் இருக்குமிடமும் தெரிவதில்லை. சிலருக்கு வருஷமாகியும் போரிய கடனைக் கொடுக்தபாடில்லை. சர்க்காரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த ஒரு சில நன்மையும் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் காலத்தில் கிடைப்பதில்லை. விவசாயிகளின் நன்மைதான் நாட்டின் நன்மை. ஆகையினால் இது போன்ற விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை இந்த சபை மெம்பர்கள் போற்றுகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் வெய்யக்காலத்தில் அவர் பானீர் கிடைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதால்தான். ஆகவே அவர்கள் கள்ளுக்கடையையும் வைத்துவிட்டால் அவர்களை இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள எல்லோருமே போற்றுவார்கள் என்று நான் மிகத் தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுறேன்."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was not my intention to intervene at length in this debate; but since a large number of hon. Members of this House have made reference to Education, I thought it was my duty to intervene for a little while."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" On a point of order, Sir. The debate on the Budget is not yet closed; I do not know why the Hon. Minister for Education intervenes just now."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order. It is impossible for all the Ministers to repiy on one and the same day and so it was thought better that they should be asked to reply to the debate now and then. And that is also the procedure in Parliament. The Education Minister will now continue his speech."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, it may be generally stated that in this Budget there is some little increase in the provision for Education, though it may not be quite satisfactory to the Members. A good many new schemes, specially relating to buildings, have had to be postponed or deferred, both for the proposed Andhra State and for the residuary State, i.e., for the entire State, because of the impending formation of the Andhra State. But for that, the increase is due to the normal expansion which goes on from year and year and to the expenditure incurred in regard to the fee concessions that were provided in the last Budget, which have to be continued.

" One question has figured largely in the course of these discussions and that is with reference to the problems concerning elementary school teachers in Malabar in particular, and teachers in general. Attention has been drawn to the representations that have been made from time to time from the Malabar area, and specially to a resolution threatening a strike on the part of the elementary school teachers in Malabar. In this connexion, Sir, I have to submit that so far as the question of emoluments of the elementary teachers is concerned, it is not a problem that is peculiar to Malabar; it is common to the entire State. So, that has to be dealt with not in the particular sense of its being related only to Malabar. But, as I promised during the last Budget session, the Government have gone into the question of the condition of the

elementary school teachers in Malabar. The Director of Public Instruction was particularly asked to investigate the condition of the elementary school teachers in Malabar and his report has been submitted to the Government. Apart from the question of emoluments which is common to the whole State, as I said, certain difficulties were found and certain remedies also were suggested. The main grievances of the teachers relate to security of tenure in aided schools, the question of the relationship between the management and the teachers in aided schools, etc. It is alleged that the managers instead of making their contribution to the provident fund on their side, deduct the contribution from the salary of the teachers in some cases, and that salaries are not given regularly and so on. Sir, instructions have been issued to the effect that no teacher should be removed from service without taking the educational authority in the locality into consultation and taking his opinion. The proposals of the Director regarding the making of arrangements for ensuring that the managers' part of the provident fund amount is duly paid, that no interference is made with the emoluments due to the teacher and for seeing that the salary of the teacher is paid regularly and with promptitude, are under the active consideration of the Government, and we hope that very soon some of these problems will be satisfactorily settled.

11.20 a.m. "With regard to the question of emoluments which is common to the whole State, if you review the salary of the elementary school teachers during the last five or six years, it will be seen that the salary was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and later to Rs. 27. It was also proposed that Rs. 3 more should be given by the Managements. The dearness allowance was increased to Rs. 19. So, altogether, the elementary school teacher is now getting Rs. 27 plus Rs. 19, that is, Rs. 46 per mensem. The managements have failed in most places to take the suggestion of the Government and the teachers have been asking for that from the Government. It will therefore be found that during the last five years the emolument of the teacher has increased, almost doubled itself. But, in view of the distress and the unfavourable circumstances in the country, no doubt the school teacher is hard hit like other people in similar circumstances. Unfortunately, Sir, during this year on account of well-known conditions, it was not possible for us to meet this demand which will involve the Government in a recurring commitment ranging from 25 lakhs to 50 lakhs of rupees per annum. So, it was not possible to make this provision during this year in spite of our earnest desire to meet the requirements of the elementary school teachers. And what little could be done during the last Budget was done with regard to fee concessions and that was only to meet the requirement of each according to his need but it did not meet all the needs of every teacher.

"Sir, on another occasion I said and I reiterate it on behalf of the Government, that should our financial conditions improve and should it be found possible to revise the scales of any category of teachers in the State, the first priority will be given to the elementary school teacher. More than that, Sir, with all the

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sympathy and with all the earnestness of the Government to make financial provision it was not possible to do so. The Finance Minister was not able and the Government was not able to find money to make the provision.

" Now, Sir, as regards the certificates of teachers that were cancelled some years ago in Malabar, a very liberal policy has been followed during the year and in many deserving cases credit was given for the previous service of the individual and it is proposed to dispose of the pending cases in as liberal a manner as possible on the reports that we have before us. When I referred to elementary school teachers, the same conditions that precluded us to meet their demands apply to the secondary school teachers as well. So far as Malabar is concerned, Malabar district has a larger number of aided schools than all the other districts in that educational division and Malabar district gets the largest amount of its share of expenditure more than any other district in the State with regard to elementary education. I am not saying this just to show that Malabar does not deserve more, but what I wish to submit is that the question of emolument is a general problem for the whole State and it cannot be viewed in isolation with reference to Malabar alone.

" With regard to reorganization of elementary education, I may state that the Government are considering this question very actively. The main purpose of the scheme is to secure that the school-going children do not lose the habit of doing manual work which their parents have been doing and because of the schooling they should not become physically and mentally incapable of earning from the toil of their hands; the long school hours impairing the health of the children should be reduced and they should have opportunities of usefully engaging themselves in varied activities so that they might improve their general knowledge and usefulness to the community and the young boys and girls should be allowed a place in the social organization that constitutes the family in the village. There is also a proposal to reduce the school hours during the day at the elementary stage, to three hours a day and to provide for some spare time in the other part of the day for children to go and learn the crafts of their parents if they have one and for those who have none it is proposed to create facilities for their watching and learning some work in the farm or in a work-place. These proposals are under the active consideration of the Government and the details are being worked out. In addition to regular learning of crafts and cultivation in this manner, all the pupils may be organised to render service in the village in whatever manner it will be possible for them to do, such as agricultural operations, building sheds, laying bricks, digging wells and so on. If this movement for reorganization is taken up in all earnestness, it is proposed to confine it to villages of small size and the teachers who are expected to take a great interest in this will receive some additional remuneration.

" With regard to Basic Education, Sir, namely, the principle of education through work, the principle has been accepted by the Government and an *ad hoc* committee with Mr. G. Ramachandran

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as Chairman was appointed and that Committee has submitted a part of its report. That report is under the consideration of the Government and very soon the Government will come to decisions. At present we have 60 Basic training schools in our State but only about 600 basic schools. Now, it is necessary to consolidate the position and try to increase efficiency; and rather than increase the number of training schools, we should try to increase the number of basic schools. What I have stated in reference to the reorganization of elementary education is to give a basic orientation to the entire field of elementary education.

"Then, Sir, so far as secondary education is concerned, as you are all aware a Secondary Education Commission has been appointed to go into the question and the Government await the recommendations of that Commission.

"Now, Sir, I wish to refer to some of the points that have been raised in the course of the discussion. Sir, reference was made to the need for a Polytechnic in Anakapalle. The fund that was offered was not sufficient to start a Polytechnic and so the local people decided to start a second grade college and I am told they have also appointed a Principal already. Naturally it will be one of the aided colleges. So, the question of Polytechnic has been dropped by those who sponsored it. (Sri K. Govinda Rao: 'One lakh was offered. Yes, one lakh was offered, and that was not sufficient. The Government, on their own initiative, could not afford to start a fresh Polytechnic. But, I am only referring to the local move of the committee who came forward with the proposal. There were two views in the committee and they finally decided to start off with a second grade college.

11-30 a.m. "Then, Sir, reference was made to grants to Universities. Whenever a University started a new scheme, Government were making provisions for it, and the grants to the Universities as they stand to-day are the accumulated result of the grants that were made from time to time. Reference was made to the Andhra University. In the last budget, provision was made for a Chair in the Electro-Chemical Technology and for improvement of the laboratory, apart from the Silver Jubilee grant. This year, as I have already stated, all new schemes and grants relating to all Universities have been deferred so that this can be settled in the respective budgets of the residuary and the Andhra States.

"Before I close, I cannot help referring to the present situation. We are meeting for the last budget session in the composite State of Madras. A fast decision has been made by the Government of India that the Andhra State shall be created very early and all Andhras have welcomed that decision. I submit to the House that personally I am one of those who think that the reorganization of boundaries of States on a linguistic basis is the natural rational and inevitable corollary of the freedom and democracy that have accrued to us to-day. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) I do not think that the decision made by the Congress long ago was a mistaken decision. I believe that this is a problem which has got to be faced and tackled in a satisfactory manner. We were a

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little nervous when complete independence was demanded for our country; we were also a little nervous when we wanted full democracy with adult suffrage. No doubt adult suffrage is a double-edged sword. Still, we accepted it and had the courage to work it. I feel that it is desirable to reorganize the boundaries of States on a linguistic basis, i.e., formation of such areas into States where there is a sufficiently large population speaking a particular language, and where the resulting financial and administrative difficulties are not insurmountable. This is a problem that affects our country south of the Vindhyas. If this problem is satisfactorily solved in spite of the difficulties that are involved, I think we will have taken a large step in the direction of consolidating democracy in our country. The Constitution has laid down that after fifteen years the regional language shall be the State language and Hindi the inter-State language for administrative purposes. When once it is decided that English cannot be the official language after fifteen years, to my mind it looks as though the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis is inevitable. Of course there is always the danger that a spirit of separatism may come in, and there is also the danger of the situation being exploited by some people for power purposes. But on these grounds we cannot delay or defer taking up this question. As a person coming from the Andhra area, I feel and I have always felt that public opinion was ripe for the formation of the Andhra State long ago, and that many of the problems that have latterly arisen and caused head-ache to all of us have been due to the undue deferring of the formation of linguistic States. Already the people had to face a lot of unhappiness. Now that the problem is satisfactorily settled, I hope and everyone else hopes that the Andhra State will stabilize itself, will face its problems squarely and will make an all-out attempt to solve them not only in her own interests but also in the interests of the Indian Union to which we owe loyalty and to which we are proud to belong. When I say that it is inevitable to have linguistic States, I wish also to submit that any further suppression or deferring of this will rather create problems than solve them. I hope that this question will be taken up by the Government of India in a straight manner and solved. Linguistic States will be most helpful for the spread of education through the mother-tongue and the carrying on of administration through the local language. Of course, we have to develop Hindi as an All-India language. We have to consciously and deliberately work for bringing the linguistic States together so that we may reach a stage 25 or 50 years or a century hence when there will be the possibility of even abolishing the linguistic States and have one common lipi and one common language for the whole of India. But I must say that the continuance of English as an administrative language will lead to so many troubles and complications. These are my views about linguistic States and in fairness to this House I have to express them.

"As regards the minor controversies that have arisen over this question, I feel that the problem of the location of the temporary capital of the Andhra State has received an attention out of all proportion to its importance. It is a question of practical difficulty and

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a purely temporary measure. The House is not unaware of the fact that I personally felt that arrangements could be made harmoniously and easily for accommodating the offices and the Andhra Capital in the City for some time. But I am not one of those who wish that this should cause trouble to any one. It will be unwise on the part of Andhras to allow this to detract their attention from their efforts for the formation of the Andhra State at the earliest possible time. As soon as the decision of the Government of India is made known, I appeal to my Andhra friends to set about this business of the formation of the State in a businesslike manner and make immediate arrangements for the location of the temporary capital, offices and all the appurtenances of a new State and try to set the beat sailing instead of getting into further controversies. I am sure that not only when the State is formed, but also in the coming months during the process of separation, we in this House and in the Government would work together in a spirit of harmony and perfect co-operation so that there will be no scope for any misunderstanding to be left behind. I have no doubt that even after the formation of the Andhra State, the spirit of harmony, co-operation and mutual help will be forthcoming in an increasing measure. It will be a new chapter in South India. The little controversies of the moment and the acerbities of the moment will be forgotten, and an era of co-operation and constructive effort will follow. I am sure that my Tamil friends from Tamil Nad also want to have a linguistic State of their own in due course. It is glad news that we hear that the Government of India are likely to decide to add the six Kannada taluks of Bellary district to Mysore. I hope that that is an indication of the events that are to come, that is, the formation of a Kannada State at no distant date. I do not see why many hon. Members should make much of the three taluks of the Bellary district being shown in the Bellary district itself. Let me assure hon. Members on behalf of the Government that this has no political bearing at all. It is a question of just showing the district accounts. The 11 districts of Andhra and the three taluks of Bellary will be with Andhra, and there is no question about that so far as the Government are concerned. (Interruption.) There is no controversy at all in the matter. The eleven districts of Andhra and the three taluks of Bellary are there, as previously agreed upon. The rest of the taluks of the Bellary district will be disposed of according to the wishes of the people and the discretion of the Government of India. After the Andhra State is formed, provision will be made for a boundary commission for limited purposes, wherever there is necessity.

11–40 a.m.

"I wish to state one thing regarding education in the linguistic States. It is an objective fact that in South India here are huge populaions which are living in bi-lingual areas. They are bound to live on both sides of the border. I believe that when linguistic States are formed, adequate provision will be made for education in the respective mother-tongue in the early stages of education in these bi-lingual areas. The Government in this year have given discretion to the Director of Public Instruction to see

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that parallel courses are started wherever there is necessity in bi-lingual areas, and that no parallel sections existing shall be closed without the permission of the Government. We are aware that unnecessary bitterness has been caused in certain places where Telugu schools were closed and Tamil schools were closed. I wish to submit that this should not be continued and will not be continued as far as the Government are concerned, and I wish that the future will be a very happy future. It is only my earnest wish that I am expressing on the floor of this House.

(Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair at this stage.)

"Sir, I do not wish to take any more time of the House. I am thankful to the Hon. Speaker for allowing me this time to speak."

* SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഇന്ന ആന്ധ്രയുടെ വിഭജനം കാരണമായി ഈ നാട്ടിലെ പുതിയ എല്ലാ പരിപാടികളും നിർത്തിവെക്കാനണ് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഫൈനാൻസ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്ന കാണുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്നു പറയാനുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്, ഞങ്ങൾ അധികാരത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടു അധികം സമയം ആയിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ പഠിക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു സമയം കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല എന്നായിരുന്നു. ഇക്കൊല്ലം കൊടുക്കാററിന്നും ക്ഷാമത്തിന്നും എല്ലാം പുറമെ ഒരു പുതിയ ആയുധകൂടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ കൈയിൽ കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു, അതായതു്, ആന്ധ്രാ വിഭജനം.

"എല്ലാ പരിപാടികളും നിർത്തിവെക്കും എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പല സംഗതികളും ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒന്നാമതായി വിച്ഛേദിക്കി (കട്ട്) ചെയ്യുതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. മൂന്നിൽ രണ്ടുഭാഗം വിച്ഛേദിക്കി കട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും വിച്ഛേദിക്കി കട്ട് ചെയ്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽതന്നെയും മൂന്നും നാലും സിനിമകൾ കളിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഭാരവാഹികൾ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ വ്യവസായത്തിന്നു വിച്ഛേദിക്കി കുറക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു ഇത്തരം സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ശ്രദ്ധചെലുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്.

"കൈത്തറിനെയ് ആകാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കുറെ ഒക്കെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അവരുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ കുറെയെല്ലാം ഭേദപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ആയിരക്കണക്കിൽ കൈത്തറി തൊഴിലാളികൾ ജോലിയില്ലാതെ ഇന്നു നാടു് വിട്ടു പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരുടെ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ അങ്ങേ അററം പട്ടിണിയിൽ കിടക്കുകയാണ്.

"ഭക്ഷണകാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ ഭക്ഷണക്കാര്യം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു എവിടെയാണുള്ളതെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം മിണ്ടുന്നതേയില്ല. ഇന്ന മലബാറിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ ചില്ലറ അരി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മലബാർ ഭക്ഷണകമ്മിററി മുമ്പാകെയും അസംബ്ലി മെമ്പർമാർക്കു നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആയിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ഹരജികൾ അയച്ചിട്ടും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായില്ല. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അരി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടതു സ്റ്റോക്കുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പറയുന്നു. അരിയുടെ വില മൂന്നു നാലു് ഇരട്ടി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചതിന്നുശേഷം, അതു് നാട്ടുകാർക്കു വാങ്ങാൻ കഴിയില്ലാതാക്കിയതിന്നു ശേഷം, ഈ നാട്ടിൽ അരി ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഭക്ഷണം കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തിൽനിന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഒഴിഞ്ഞുമാറുന്നു എന്നതാണ്.

"പിന്നീട് വളരെ കാര്യമായി മന്ത്രി പറയുന്നതു് കമ്മ്യൂണിററി പ്രോജക്ടിനെ പററിയാണ്. സാർ ഞാൻ ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിററി പ്രോജക്ട് ഏരിയയിൽ ആണ് താമസിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിന്റെ പേരിൽ ആ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു എന്തെല്ലാം ആശകൾ കൊടുത്തു, ഇന്നു വല്ല പ്രവർത്തനവും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളതിനെ പററിയെല്ലാം ആലത്തൂർ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽനിന്നു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ശ്രീമാൻ

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കൃഷ്ണൻ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിററി പ്രോജക്ട് നീട്ടിക്കിട്ടണം എന്ന ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഇന്നു ഇതിൻെറ ശരിയായ പ്രവർത്തനം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു പറയുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ പററി യാതൊരു വ്യാമോഹവും വേണ്ട എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

"സാധാരണ കൊല്ലത്തക്കാളും അധികം അഞ്ചു കോടി ഉറുപ്പിക ഇക്കൊല്ലം കേന്ദ്ര ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്നു കിട്ടുമെന്നു കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചില ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ദേശോദ്ധാരണപദ്ധതികളിൽ മൂന്നു കോടി ഉറുപ്പികയിലധികം ചിലവു ചുരുക്കിയതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതു് അനുസരിച്ചു പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യം, സിറിൽ വക്സ് എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ചിലവു് ചുരുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിനുള്ള സംഖ്യയും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ഗണ്യമായി കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതേ സമയത്തു തന്നെ സെമിന്താർമാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള 75 ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പികയിൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഒരു വൈപോലും വെട്ടിച്ചുരുക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് തെയ്യാറില്ല. പത്തു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക ഗവർണ്ണർ എന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാനം നിലനിന്നിരുന്നതിന്നുവേണ്ടി ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഒരു വൈപോലും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്നു കുറക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ഗവർണ്ണർക്കു പങ്കു വിശ്രാമത്തം ബംഗ്ലാവ് നന്നാക്കുവാനും മററും ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു് അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഒരു അപരാധമായിട്ടാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ കണക്കാക്കുക.

"മാന്യമല്ല ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ധനകാര്യ മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽതന്നെ പല സംഗതികളും പൂർവ്വാപരവിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയാണ് അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽ നല്ല കാലം വരും എന്നു ഞാൻ ആശിക്കുന്നു എന്ന്. അതേ സമയത്തുതന്നെ പറയുന്നു സേൽസ് ടാക്സ്, റെജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ മുതലായ വരവിനങ്ങൾ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിയാകുന്നു എന്നു. ഈ ഇനിനെ ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിന്നുള്ള സംഖ്യ ചുരുക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൻെറ അർത്ഥം ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൾ അടുത്ത കാലത്തോന്നും നന്നാകുവാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതു മനസ്സിലാക്കരുതു് എന്നുവെച്ചു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ മറച്ചുവെക്കുവാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കുകയാണ്. സാർ, മലബാറിൻെറ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഇവിടെ എല്ലാ പാട്ടിയിലും പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അംഗങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ കൂടുതലായി പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല.

"ഭരണ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം എനിക്കു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നു രണ്ടു അനുഭവങ്ങൾ പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മന്ത്രിയുടെ വകുപ്പിൽപ്പെട്ട ചില സംഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. എൻെറ നാട്ടിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്നു നാലു കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ, ഉണ്ട്. കെ. ടി. യം. ഹൈസ്കൂൾ—ആ സ്കൂളിൽ, ഇക്കൊല്ലം 120 ഓളം കുട്ടികൾ എസ്. എസ്. എൽ. സി. പരീക്ഷക്കു പോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടെ ഒരു സെൻറർ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒക്ടോബർ മാസത്തിൽ മന്ത്രിയോടു നേരിട്ടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും, 75 കുട്ടികൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ ഒരു സെൻറർ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ഇക്കൊല്ലം അവിടെ സെൻറർ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു അനുവദിച്ചില്ല. ഇതപ്പറ്റി നാഴികയോളം ദൂരമുള്ള പെരുന്തൽമണ്ണയിലാണ് സെൻറർ അനുവദിച്ചതു്. കെ. ടി. യം. സ്കൂളിന്നു 40,000 ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവു ചെയ്തു ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടാക്കിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി മന്ത്രിയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടും ഇതിനെ പററി ഒരു അന്വേഷണം പോലും നടത്താൻ സന്മനസ്സ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല സൌത്ത് മലബാർ ഡി.ഇ.ഒ. വിൻെറ ശിപാർശി കേൾക്കുവാനല്ലാതെ മന്ത്രി തെയ്യാറായില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് വ്യസനകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്.

"പിന്നെ വനസംരക്ഷണ നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപററി സംസാരിച്ചിരുന്നു. വനസംരക്ഷണ നിയമം എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ വന നശീകരണ നിയമം എന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുക. മുന്നൂററിഎഴുപതു ചതുരശ്രനാഴിക വിസ്തീരമുള്ള അട്ടപ്പാടിമല എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലാണ്. പാലക്കാടിൽനിന്നു മണ്ണാർക്കാട്ടേക്കു പോകുന്ന നിരത്തുവക്കിൽ ആയിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ടൺ കരി കൂട്ടിവെച്ചതായി കാണാം. കരിചുടുവാൻ യാതൊരാൾക്കും പെർമിററ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. എങ്കിലും ആ ഏരിയ ചാർജ്ജുള്ള റേഞ്ച് ആഫീസർ ഇതിന്നു പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി അനുമതികൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. റേഞ്ച് ആഫീസർക്കു പുതു നാഗരത്തിൽ (പാലക്കാടു) പുതുതായി ഒരു ബംഗ്ലാവു് വർന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു രണ്ടും കൂടി തട്ടിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും.

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" സാർ, ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം മലബാറിലെ ജില്ലാ ഭക്ഷ്യോല്പാദന കമ്മിററിയും താലൂക്ക ഭക്ഷ്യോല്പാദന കമ്മററികളും അതു് ശിപാർശ്ശചെയ്യിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇവയിൽ വളരെ കുറച്ചു പരിപാടികൾ മാത്രമെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളു. നിർവ്വഹിച്ചവതന്നെ പ്രായോഗിക രൂപത്തിൽ ഇനിയും എത്തീട്ടില്ല. പഴയകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ചെറുകിട പദ്ധതികൾ നേടുതായുകൂടാൻ ശവമേണ്ടു് തെയ്യാറായിട്ടില്ല.

" കടിയാൻ ബില്ലിനെ പററി രണ്ടുവാക്കു് പറയാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. മന്ത്രിസഭ യോഗം കൂടുന്നതും ഇതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതും കേൾക്കാനുണ്ടു്. ഈ മല എന്നുണ്ടു് ചിലയ പ്രസവിക്കുക എന്നു മലബാറിലെ ആളുകൾ കാത്തിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഈ അനിശ്ചിതാവസ്ഥ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ മന്ത്രിസഭയോടു് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. മലബാറിന്റെ സകല വിധ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. മലബാറിൽനിന്നു വന്ന എല്ലാ കക്ഷികളിൽപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാരും ഒരു പോലെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട യാതൊരു കാര്യവും ചെയ്യാത്ത ഈ മന്ത്രി സഭയിൽ ഇരുകാതെ രാജിവെച്ചു വരണം എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മലയാള മന്ത്രിയോടു അവസാനമായി ഒന്നു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ ! "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am intervening to-day with your permission in order that the Leader of the Opposition and the Ministers in charge of Finance and other important subjects might have full time tomorrow. I have been listening with great patience and mixed feelings to the debate that has been conducted over the Budget. Ordinarily, the Budget debate should be a debate on the finances of the State and on the main policies connected with expenditure of money. Unfortunately for us all, this debate over our Budget has been dominated by totally irrelevant issues, that is to say, irrelevant for the purposes of our Budget, viz., the *pros* and *cons*, and the procedure and the incidental difficulties and problems connected with the carving of the new Andhra State. We are dealing with a very limited Budget, practically limited in period for the next six months, for it has been definitely and expressly explained that we will have to consider the Budget as a whole again. Even the scope of the estimates has been limited, in view of the context in which we are now placed, to practically non-controversial matters, completely non-controversial matters. I had hoped that with these limitations both as to the subject-matter and to the period which the Demands should cover, we would have a very calm and considerate examination of our difficulties and our problems. On the contrary, much more time has been spent by hon. Members giving vent to their feelings in regard to matters relating to the carving of the new Andhra State than to the examination of the proposals and estimates in the Budget. I am sorry for this, because we are in difficult times and one should have hoped and must hope for assistance in our difficulties from all sections of the House. Everyone agrees, everyone knows only too well, that the National Plan, so far as we are concerned, has been completely upset on the resources side. Everyone knows also that large tracts of our State are suffering acute distress not only in regard to water but in regard, specially, to purchasing power to carry through. Not only the agricultural class but every class is affected on account of the situation. It is not right to limit the use of the terms 'famine', 'drought', etc., only in

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respect of the farmers. Every section of society which is mainly and fundamentally agricultural is affected by the present situation. So our difficulties are very great. Hon. Members—even the newer Members—are now sufficiently conversant with public affairs to see that the Government cannot be richer than the people of whose affairs they are in charge. If the people suffer, there will be a corresponding reflection in the Government's affairs, of the same difficulties and the same suffering. If the people are unable to buy and if the people are unable to live satisfactorily, the Government cannot hope to have its finances in a good condition. In the present difficult situation, the Government—and I in particular—claim the sympathy of the House. We want hon. Members to examine the situation not on party lines or with a view to exploiting the very difficulties to one's own party advantage, but from the general point of view to assist one another so as to overcome these common difficulties. I know that hon. Members are not unsympathetic and I also know that there is a great deal of co-operation. But our battle and our difficulties cannot be overcome by mere sympathy. We want very active assistance from hon. Members which is necessary to overcome our present difficulties. I have no doubt the Finance Minister will deal with the matter in his own way. I only wish to say generally that we have to get funds from the Central Government. The Central Government tell us that they cannot find funds for every State which is in a condition more or less similar to ours and that they have their own limitations. Therefore we have to consider how we can operate on the Central Government in order to overcome our difficulties and how to answer the objections raised by them. I have been closely watching whether any suggestion comes from an atmosphere not prejudiced by Governmental ideas, —that is from the Opposition benches—which could be used to overcome our financial difficulties. Everyone is agreed that there is only one way of meeting the situation and that is by getting help from the Centre. Nobody has suggested any new kind of tax or new kind of levy or any other legerdemain. Therefore we all agree that Madras cannot cope with the difficulties of the present year unless the Centre helps us. Now, could I single-handed carry conviction to the Centre in that respect? I had hoped for a more whole-hearted, a stronger and greater volume of assistance from the Opposition in that respect. But everyone seems to be content with explaining and dilating on the difficulties and the distress of the people and it is only one or two stray Members who referred to the help from the Centre. Everyone has it in his mind. I do not deny it. It has not been given expression to. That is all. Why do I want them to give expression to it? Because, we are dealing with a distant Central Government. And do we give them time to think about our State in a calm manner in respect of our difficulties? No. We have given them full work for all the 24 hours in a day in respect of other issues. We have not at all helped them to think over our real difficulties. I don't say that the urge for linguistic States is not a real difficulty. It is very much of a real difficulty now and I

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do admit it. But far more real than all these is the condition of our people. Farmers, weavers, small craftsmen, those who have no crafts, those who have no lands, all these people are in great difficulties and we cannot help them by magic or by abusing one another. We have to help them by creating honourable work and facilities for honourable work in such a way that it will not debase them, but will lift them up in mental, psychological and spiritual planes also. We do not wish to make people beggars, we do not wish to make people exploiters. We must keep them alive by giving them work which they will do for the time being until they find their own voluntary work. All these things require financial reorganization and we want that financial reorganization to be helped and assisted by the Centre. Therefore we must put emphasis in this budget session on that aspect rather than on anything else. I am somewhat sorry that that has not been effectively done. There is the usual fallacy that when we know that something is true, we imagine that other people also are equally convinced about it. The gentlemen in charge of the Government at the Centre and especially the Finance Minister at the Centre have to deal with so many States and with such a variety of problems not only of India but of the whole world—for they have got international problems also. I know that they are hard-worked. Unless we make ourselves felt very positively, we will suffer. That is why I said I was sorry. I do not blame anyone, because we yield to the pressure of the hour. It is natural that when Members speak, they speak of difficulties in their own constituencies. We must take it they speak illustratively of the whole State. The Government know the state of distress very well and there is no reason for advertising their knowledge. They will not be assisting the people by shouting about it. They should keep silent about the difficulties of the people in order that they may think more about them and help them. When they speak of their own constituencies they must remember the same conditions prevailing in a vast area of which their constituencies are only illustrations. It may look that the four or five districts that made up the Rayalaseema hitherto have received so much attention that some people are getting jealous about it. Some people in the southern districts now wish to run a race, so to say, with the Rayalaseema in order to get assistance for famine. Uninformed people may imagine like that. But that is not the case. The people about whom we are concerned are patient and they suffer a lot of difficulties silently.

"I know, therefore, the hard work we have before us to do and the difficulties that we have to overcome. But I am certain that unless the Centre comes to our assistance, it would be a disaster. The problem is of such dimensions that this State at this juncture cannot cope with it. The Finance Minister of the Government of India has prepared a plan, a National Plan, for a longish period, for five years. None of the works in our State over which we have spent our moneys are outside the plan. In fact, our Government might claim that this State has anticipated 12-10 p.m.

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the plan in regard to many matters and we have spent moneys also. Now, there has been a complete disturbance of the resources of our State in relation to that plan. It would not be wrong if I said that the resources side of the National Plan for a period has been so much disturbed by the present conditions so far as this State is concerned, that it is not just a failure on the part of this Government but an error in planning itself. We cannot make a plan without allowing for occurrences and difficulties of this kind. A plan is not just like an insurance company's plan. They deal with a number of individual cases and the law of probabilities operates and, therefore, mistakes can be easily overcome in any insurance company's business. But so far as the National Plan is concerned, we are not dealing with a number of individual cases, but with a few States in India, the monsoon in India, the conditions in India and the problems in India so that there is not much scope to set off good luck against bad luck as in the business of an insurance company. Therefore, I should say that we cannot accept a plan as complete wherein we have made no adequate provision for disasters and droughts and monsoon difficulties such as we have gone through. Such a plan cannot be expected to work automatically. So, I repeat what I said that unless we, Members of the Legislature with one voice make it clear and emphatically clear that the assistance of the Centre is legitimate, due and essential in the sense of physical necessity, we shall be in great difficulties. Whether we divide or whether we are one, what I say applies to both the States, the new Andhra State and the residuary State. We are here to-day together and we must be clear on this point. We must put forward our case with force and we must not let people in Delhi imagine that we spent the Budget session in quarrelling with one another over the issue of the Andhra State, which has been decided and over which any further discussion is wholly unnecessary. I hope that we will not mislead the Centre in that way. That is why I began my speech to-day with this subject. Unless we help one another, unless we forget our differences with regard to politics and unless we forget any possible party advantages we might get, one over the other, by doing one thing and not doing the other thing, and pull together in all departments of life we shall all suffer together. We must all pull together both in the field of agriculture and in other departments of industry. We have not got very many industries. We are not a greatly industrialized State. We are very poor in this respect. Yet even that little is important. Unless we pull together in these matters—all parties in Opposition—we shall find it very hard. We shall suffer together. I do not think people or even any section of the people can gain anything substantially by trying to make political use of any of these difficulties. I appeal to my friends and workers on the ministerial side, as also to friends and workers in the various Opposition groups and also to individuals here in Madras, whether they be in the Andhra area or in the residuary area, to work now together and later separately in order to overcome all our difficulties. It is true that in one season one district may be a little better than another

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district. But on the whole I must say that Nature has been unkind to our State for several years consecutively and we will have to learn our lessons from that unkindness.

Sir, Mr. Kalyanasundaram referred to difficulties arising out of the Government's prejudice against Communists. I hope I have rightly enunciated his case. Briefly put, he imagines that Government are swayed by prejudice in respect of the members of the Communist party. Of course, he thinks so, because it is natural; because there is good reason for Government being so prejudiced, he naturally thinks it is so. As a matter of fact, he will not believe me if I contradict him and say 'no, in spite of everything that has happened, I am not prejudiced and in spite of everything that I say about Communists, I am as kind to them in their special difficulties as I am to anybody else'. Though the Congress is supposed to be the party that is governing, all Congress workers and Members imagine that I am kinder to the Communists and take more kindly to requests and suggestions from the Opposition than to any suggestions which my own partymen sometimes dare to make. I say 'sometimes' because they hardly see me. They have given up hopes of me because they know I am an old man and have no great future before me and I am not likely to please any one to obtain any position. My friends know that I am by nature compelled to be disinterested and that, therefore, they can get nothing out of me. But Mr. Kalyanasundaram will not believe this. He would feel that in spite of everything that I say a certain caste feeling prevails in my mind and that I am harder on the Communists than upon other people. It is not true. I can only say that very emphatically. (Sri M. Kalyanasundaram: 'I wanted to get that assurance.') An assurance is nothing if my mind is not really that. I am only explaining the actual working of my mind. It is not true. I like people who are active and busy and work for their country whatever their opinions may be. Opinions change. But so far as the Communists are concerned, he says that prisoners are finding this difficulty and that. I do not think that I should waste the time of the House now with mere promises. I may only explain to him my general attitude that I am not inclined to be unjust or unfair in these matters. I shall do my best in respect of these matters. But there is not enough time for me to see everybody. It is impossible. Even if I wished, I would only break down and there would be no success in the experiment. Therefore, Members should not misunderstand me if I am unable to see them whenever they desire nor is there any use in my seeing also because I cannot keep everything in my mind and do everything in that way. Things will have to be done with care and after examination of data. But I promise that as long as I am here I, and my Colleagues, as long as they are here, will try to do the best. They will be doing something totally against my intentions and desires if they have prejudices of this kind. I must also say that I do not believe in perennial imprisonment of people and things like that. I have tried to release as many

prisoners as possible. Of course, I have a feeling that murder is a serious offence. That is one thing that I cannot get over. Life must be respected. Some people imagine that political murder is less heinous than other murders. I am sorry if I am laying down a new proposition. But I must say what I feel. Is it right to kill a man because you hold a particular political opinion? Is it right to kill a man to gain a political objective? I think it is more right for a man to kill another for the sake of gain—in a quarrel over a piece of land or something like that—than over a creed or a political doctrine. It is presumptuous on our part to imagine that a political doctrine is so important that we can kill a man over it. I am only restating the doctrine of Ahimsa or non-violence so to say. It is an important thing that can be understood easily. We should not disregard the importance of life. So, I am explaining that I find it somewhat difficult
12-20 p.m. in dealing with murder. But in any another matter I am prepared to go far. Very often, time is the curer of many things. Even murder if it took place long ago, I am prepared to forget. So, the Communists have to wait and deal with me in a gentlemanly manner, if I may say so, in order to get the best of me. Let them not imagine that I stand in the way of clemency or good treatment or justice. Let them not imagine that I am politically biased in regard to individual cases. I shall leave it at that point.

"Now, coming to the situation created by the Budget debate itself, I have been told by many good friends that I should not worsen the situation by discussing the Andhra State matters afresh. I believe that is good advice. I had no intention whatsoever to indulge in any further discussion of this subject. I thought that the Governor's Address gave sufficient opportunity—and it was taken advantage of—and that in the Budget debate we would not have much to talk about it. But, unfortunately, so much has been said about me in particular. Especially when any Member rose to speak in Telugu, although I may not understand what was said, I heard my name repeated so often and I would be a fool if I thought it was flattery or praise for me. (Laughter.) I cannot simply be listening to a Budget debate and go away as if my conscience were guilty. Plainly and simply put, I must say Sir, personally I have no guilty feeling in that matter. I do not feel I have done anything wrong. Friends have risen one after another and alleged that the census figures were wrong. Can the census figures be wrong? Of course, they can be wrong in certain respects. Can they be deliberately made wrong in order to meet some particular situation? It is a fantastic allegation to make. 'The figures were wrong' they said, when I talked about the Madras City. But the figures are there and there is no more talk about it. Then they say: 'The Accountant-General's figures are wrong.' They say: 'I have given wrong figures or my Government have given wrong figures to Mr. Justice Wanchoo about the revenue and expenditure of past years.' They are figures which cannot be tampered with. They are all in the accounts kept by another department. They are all written up in the registers of

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the Accountant-General and figures from these registers are taken and given for the information of hon. Members as well as for the information of Mr. Wanchoo. They are pure figures and data. And it is believed really by intelligent men that the figures have been manipulated, in order to produce what effect, I cannot understand, unless it be to be caught doing a very wrong thing and be exposed and be disgraced in public life. I cannot understand any intelligent motive for one to give wrong figures in respect of this matter. (Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah : 'To postpone the creation of the Andhra State.') Do you believe it? Do you think I am not quite tired of you? (Laughter.)

"Never mind the interruption, Sir. I was coming to it. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Gopalakrishnaiah reminded me about the point. He rightly thinks I should not miss the point and explain it. He says the reason to give wrong figures was to postpone the division of the State. Yes. There was a time—I never flinch from stating my real opinion; it may differ from the opinion of every other Member of the House; I do not mind it—at a certain time I did believe in the interests of all concerned that the partition should not be hurried, that it should be put off to better times. But it is not the case now. That was long ago; that was when Sardar was alive. But now I have come to the conclusion that the Andhra State should be formed at once and I have advised to that end. It may not be gladsome advice, it is unwilling, sorrowful advice that we must part, just as a Doctor would tell me if my father was ill : 'Yes, he will not survive, the medicine is of no use.' In that way, I have come to the conclusion that the Andhra State should be formed and I told the Prime Minister that everything should be done quickly. It will be done. But I am not the only arbiter in these matters. There are many others concerned. Not only that. The issue is also complicated by the demand for a number of other States also. So, even the hon. Member Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah must be satisfied. The whole thing is not in my hands. Other people and other issues are also entangled in it. Therefore, they may not accept my advice to hurry up the business as quickly as possible. That was the case before, when Sardar was alive. The issue was complicated. But today let no one have any doubt in his mind that I am trying to postpone this thing. On the other hand, from the personal point of view, nobody would be happier than I if it could be divided tomorrow and disposed of. This is absolutely true and those hon. Members from the Opposition Benches who know me and have contacted me more than can be done sitting in the House, who have talked to me and have seen me at closer quarters, I am sure, would accept my statement that nobody would be happier than myself if we could divide quickly, and tomorrow if possible, or at the earliest possible moment. Let no one nurse the impression that I was so foolish as to direct the office to give wrong figures. Hon. Members do not know how the office works. Can I suggest to the Chief Secretary to do something disgraceful? Can I ask the Home Secretary to do something that is not proper? Can I direct the clerk to do something that is not proper? It is all impossible. Yet, hon. Members

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imagine that I put up false figures and gave them to Mr. Wanchoo for postponing the division of the State. What do I gain by postponing it except worry, trouble and difficulties?

"Sir, it has been proved now beyond doubt that the residuary State stands to gain by getting rid of chronic famine areas. No man can hide these facts. It is not a good thing to feel like that. But it is the fact. There is no motive, there is no reason why I should delay the division that is sought to be made. I would never agree to a proposition that because some tracts are poor, and are suffering from famine, we should divide them off and leave them to God. No. It is wrong to attribute to me that I stupidly desire to delay it. Today, it would be really stupid to postpone it. Hereafter, at least after this debate, when I have made this statement, let no one imagine that I want to postpone partition or the formation of the Andhra State. I said last time in the other House when I spoke there that it might take till October. It is because I was told in Delhi that they could not possibly introduce the Bill before July. And then there are the accounts. We at least keep quarterly accounts. In other States they keep only half-yearly or yearly accounts. So, I thought we could begin actually working in October. Therefore, I advised the Hon. the Finance Minister to ask for a vote on account for six months so that September could be covered. But if by any chance, ability and good luck, this could be divided earlier, nobody would be gladder than myself. I have no doubt about it. There is no difficulty about accounts. We can manage it somehow if the division could be done earlier. The accounts are wrong! The census figures are wrong! All kinds of allegations have been made and in interpellations also things have been said which I should treat with contempt. It is not in a mood of arrogance I say this. Some allegations and insinuations are so utterly wrong that I would dislike even touching them by way of answering or controverting. Let no one, however, go with the notion that I accept or admit those false allegations and let no one believe that those statements are true. In the old days, in the feudal days, there were some virtues in spite of many evils and defects. People were brave in those days; people were loyal in those days. To-day, in the age of electoral democracy as I would call it, in spite of many good things and in spite of many other virtues which we may have acquired, we have lost some of the good virtues we had in the old days. Instead of the courage of the feudal times when men spoke what they felt and when men laid down their lives for one another and showed loyalty to one another, today the dominating passion of all important men is to please the largest number of people. Courage has been displaced by fear. People are afraid of what other people think; they are afraid of their opinion differing from other people's opinions. To escape from difficulties of that kind is the dominating urge of people these days. Instead of the courage to speak what we feel, we speak now what is not likely to hurt other people and avoid what will possibly displease other people. We try to say things in order to be in harmony with the largest number of people. It is a good thing if all the people were good people and if all the people were intelligent

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people. It would be a good thing to be in harmony with such people. What the people now do actually is even where people do not agree very much with the opinions of other people in a particular matter, they try to ride along the current, so to say, in those matters. I do not like this. But it is inevitable in the present order of things. What do I see in this House, in this debate itself? I hope my Comunist friends will not be displeased if I tell them that, having held a position slightly different, wisely different, from the position which other sections among those who upheld the Andhra Linguistic State had taken and having differed in some respects, they now try to shout and use more extreme language against me than even the others. There is a common platform now and that is to attack the Chief Minister and make allegations against him. Hon. Members of the Communist Party of the Andhra area too are now, to use a military parade expression, 'dressing up'. Hon. Members know the order given to *dress up*, viz., to stretch out the hands and move nearer or farther from one another and arrange the alignment more properly. There is an attempt on the part of the Communist Members from the Andhra to dress up or dress back and come a little closer to others. It may be a very laudable idea to align closer. But it does not display the virtue that I referred to just now, the virtue to have the courage of one's own conviction and loyalty to one's own decision. Dressing up or dressing back is necessary in electoral democracy. But it does not appeal to me. What does it matter if we stick to our conviction and speak frankly even in this debate? If the Communist Members had spoken their minds, it would have helped all round unity and all round uniformity of action, instead of raising the same cry that Rajagopalachari has done this with this motive or that motive. It is bad for Communist Members who do not believe in it, to say so. I do not mind if those who believe in it say it. But I give the benefit of the doubt to the Communist Members. They are well-informed. But if they say: 'We too believe', then I withdraw. Perhaps compensatory extravagence is indulged in to make up for the possible difficulty on account of previous opinion. Even Friends on the Ministerial side did so. It is a phenomenon arising out of human nature and out of the context. I don't mind it. It was mentioned by—I need not mention the names—it was mentioned that I have done very wrongly in objecting to the City of Madras being given for the temporary location of the Capital of the new State. I have explained it over and over again. It is not in a spirit of grab I oppose it; it is not an idea that I own this place. It is not due to any idea that I want to do any wrong to the Andhra people. It is entirely wrong for responsible people to think or say so. A time will come when the scales will drop and they will see what I said was not really motivated in that manner, but that I said what I thought to be wise and proper for harmony and for the creation of future harmony at least. I honestly felt and I honestly feel and I have no doubt in my mind that it would be bad if we locate the Capital here now. It is wrong. As a Surgeon, as a Physician, and not

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as one interested in this or that, I say it would be bad. We may do many things later on. But it is not good to-day. That is why I do not want the Capital to be located here. Andhra Friends do not stand to gain by it. They will stand to lose as a matter of fact. I wish people examined it in cold light. Even Andhra friends belonging to various parties, if they examined it in cold light will see my point. But I do not pretend to speak on their behalf. Everyone must be taken to speak on behalf of one's own interests and one cannot claim to speak on behalf of another's interests. I shall not claim to speak on behalf of Andhra interests. I say it will not help harmony and good feeling to grow. So I oppose it. For God's sake, I appeal to hon. Members, 'don't impute to me other motives for that reason.'

"As some hon. Members have pointed out, I belong to a village where the peasants speak Telugu and Kannada and very few of them speak Tamil. I belong to that village and I was born and bred in that village. Andhra Members will have to take me also if they want that village. That village is not going to bring prosperity to the Andhras in any great measure, unless of course they take me along with it. (Laughter.) Apart from that joke, it was mentioned that Mr. Venkataswami Naidu committed a grave crime by saying in connection with Tirupati that the culture of the great temple there was Tamil culture. Now, Mr. Venkataswami Naidu, my Colleague, who was in the Justice Party till 1936 came out of the Justice Party and has been the staunchest and most active Congressman since that time. He has solved many problems for the Congress in the Corporation and elsewhere. He is loyal to Madras and he speaks Telugu. He is a Telugu man. But my Andhra Friends in the coastal area imagine that any one who speaks Telugu is an Andhra in the political sense. It is not so. Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Mr. Kumaraswamy Raja, and Mr. Ramaswamy Naidu who is here. all these people talk Telugu. I would make a present of them all to the Andhras and more particularly to the coastal Andhras and ask them to see if they could be digested. But it is not possible. They cannot be digested. Mr. Venkataswami Naidu speaks Telugu. He is a Telugu man. But he is a Madras citizen and as I claim Madras City he claims Madras. He is aware that it is full of Tamil people. But that apart, let me come to his observation regarding Tirupati. He referred to the cultural character of the Tirupati temple. Surely nobody can doubt it. Is there any point arising out of what he said? Has it anything to do with political division? I can claim that that the temple is full of Tamil culture. In fact the devotional songs sung, viz., the 'prabhandhams' are Tamil, whatever script they may be written in. The substance of the songs is a thing for all humanity. The characters in which they are written may be any character. But the language is Tamil. In fact not only in Tirupati but in several other temples, even in Brindavan in Upper India one can hear the "prabhandhams" sung. They are Tamil. In fact they form part of the family of world culture. Very many of us know that some of our best literature is in Tamil. But has all

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this anything to do with the political division of Tirupati? Can it be said simply because the cultural character of the Tirupati temple is Tamil and many Tamilians live in Tirupati that Tirupati should go to the residuary State, i.e., the Tamil area? No doubt the cultural character of the temple is Tamil. But let not my friends claim Tirupati on that account for the Tamil area. Perhaps my Tamil friend Mr. Vinayakam may be angry with me now. I must say that in spite of our history and in spite of our Tamil literature putting down Tiruvengadam, i.e., Tirupati to be the northern boundary of Tamil Nad. Tamil Nad has lost Tirupati so far as the political character is concerned. It is now part and parcel of Andhra. It is no use my friend Mr. Vinayakam fighting for it. He can fight for other purposes. He can fight for the appointment of a boundary commission without any heat or passion. That does not matter. He can claim some villages in the border areas. But I say these borders with mixed languages will always remain whatever be the time and manner in which the main division takes place. Let us remember that the law of humanity always works. It is but in the nature of things that people move from one place to another. They cannot be put behind iron walls. The people are bound to move from place to place. It is impossible to prevent it. That was why when I was in Bengal I said: 'Please do not prevent those women who go about and sell vegetables in the Pakistani border areas in East Bengal. Let them be allowed to sell their vegetables'. Let us remember that these things will go on whatever and wherever the line may be drawn. There will be people speaking the language on both sides and we must provide for the education of their boys. We must provide them, majority or minority, with all facilities that are necessary. There is no meaning, there is no wisdom in trying to prevent extra facilities being given to minorities in these areas.

"Let me come back to Tirupati. It may perhaps be interesting for my Tirupati friends to know that I belong to a very ancient family. I am speaking for myself and not on behalf of Government. Along with 50 others my ancestors were the followers of the Bhakti school of Advaita called the Visishtadvaita of which the Alwars were exponents. Sri Ramanuja is known to be the founder of the school of Visishtadvaita. Sri Ramanuja acknowledged the authority of my ancestors along with 50 others who were Visishtadvaitins. Even before Sri Ramanuja's time the founder of my family had a house and he was living in Tirupati near the great temple. The other day when I had been there, that old house was shown to me by one of the elder citizens: 'This is Nallan Chakravarthi Tirumaligai'. He was the head of my family and a man of God. Sir, I am not making any claim over Tirupati now on that account (Laughter). But all this is history. It is of no importance in political matters. Let not the Tamil people bother about Tirupati. Let us not bother about the villages. Let us part in amity, in contentment. Let us not part with ill-will against one another. But let us help one another. Let us create

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conditions for mutual help and pray for the fulfilment of that hope. (Sri K. Vinayakam : ' Will a Boundary Commission be appointed '?) Yes, the Boundary Commission if at all it has to be appointed, is possible only after the two Governments have begun to function. If I were to offer my opinion I may say it should not be appointed now. Just as I said ' no elections in Andhra now please ' so also I say now ' no Boundary Commission immediately to confuse matters still further '. It is only we people who sit here who go on talking about border areas and the like. The people who live in the borders do not talk much about it. They do not know even to distinguish between Tamil and Telugu. Some of them think *onnu rendu moonu* is Telugu and *ogati rendu moodu* is Tamil. That is the sort of people we have in the borders. It is only we people who are sophisticated who give a name to the language we speak. It is not good for the people in the border areas to appoint a Boundary Commission now. That is my view. I am not speaking for the Government of India. I do not know what the Government of India will do. I appeal to hon. Members here and say that if at all a Boundary Commission is to be appointed it should be done later by the two Governments. All these disputes could be more easily settled then than now. Let us remember that we are not dividing any property now. On the other hand we are dividing the responsibility that we have been shouldering all these years. The responsibility has got to be shouldered hereafter by the two Governments properly and amicably. We have to divide not only the districts into Tamil and Telugu. We have got to divide officials, papers, even important records have got to be divided, not to speak of many of our present debts also. All these things have got to be carefully looked into. If all these things are settled and the two Governments are on a stable footing, then my friend Mr. Vinayakam's plea for a Boundary Commission may be considered, but not before. Not now. The work may be more easy then. It may in the meanwhile be taken for granted that nothing is finalized. No one need imagine that any particular village is given away once for all to one or the other. We are bound to commit mistakes. No one can do everything correctly. Errors are always bound to occur and they stand to be corrected later. I give that assurance now. I hope there will be no further issues added to the issues already here.

" Sir, I hope I have said enough. Let me refer to the difficulties I am personally bearing with. I refer to the allegations that have been wrongly made against me. These slanders and calumnies are not new in this world of ours. They characterized olden times also. Let me quote a passage from Burke. Let hon. Members listen to it though it was couched in the old, high, eloquent style of those days. It contains truth. It is as follows :—

' The number of idle tales spread about by the industry of faction and by the zeal of the foolish good intention '———

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there are some people who spread the tales sincerly believing them and some spread them knowing them to be false. Burke refers to both of them—

'The number of idle tales spread about by the industry of faction and by the zeal of foolish good intention and greedily devoured by the malignant credulity of mankind tends infinitely to aggravate prejudices which in themselves are more than sufficiently strong.'

This quotation applies, I submit, Sir, word by word to the present atmosphere. I sincerely hope that my friends will be wise enough to forget all these and help us to tide over our present difficulties.

"Again I come back to the main point. We have to go on working together for some time to come. Let us remember that fact. Let us be united in order to endeavour to remove the distress of the people and to find ways and means to do it."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock to-day."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. Speaker, I would first of all like to point out that there has been unanimity of opinion with regard to the meagreness of the allotment made for famine relief works. Members on both sides of the House have one and all complained about the inadequacy of the famine relief granted during the current year, and in spite of it, I find that even for the coming year, 1953–54, the allotment made is only Rs. 15 lakhs, which is not even a drop in the ocean. I should like to submit that this sort of piecemeal grant for famine relief works leads to a policy of drift, indecision and vascillation which makes the famine relief works haphazard and not uniform. We have been for the past five or six years hoping that the next year would be a better one but unfortunately we found, to our bitter experience, that the coming year was always worse than the previous year. I find from the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister that he is hoping that next year normal conditions would be restored and that we would have timely rains and good crop and good employment for the people. And that is why he has made an allotment of only Rs. 15 lakhs. I should like the Hon. Minister to presume that as in the past, the coming year would be a difficult one again and therefore he should make sufficient provision for famine relief works. In the expectation that conditions would become normal, many of the gruel centres have been closed in my constituency, and I am sure it has been the case in many other constituencies also. Instead of closing them in the hope that normal conditions would be restored very soon, why not continue them until normal conditions actually come? Therefore I request that taking into consideration the unanimity of opinion on both sides of the House regarding the meagreness of the allotment for famine relief works, a greater

allotment should be made for this item, and the present famine works, whatever they are, should be continued until normal conditions are restored.

"The Hon. Chief Minister has rightly pointed out that if for this purpose we have to get a block grant or a subvention from the Central Government, there must be a greater pull from both sides of the House. Sir, many members have of course touched on this subject, but many have not touched upon it merely because it will be unnecessary repetition. I can assure the Hon. Chief Minister that with regard to the necessity for a subvention from the Centre, all of us will give a unanimous vote, and that if all of us have not touched on the subject, it is only because we think it would be a repetition, and not because we do not want it.

"The next subject I want to deal with is Harijan uplift. I want to point out that I have been trying to open a Harijan hostel in my own constituency; but the conditions laid down by the Harijan Welfare Department are onerous; for instance, they require, as a condition precedent to their giving some grants towards the upkeep of the hostel, that the hostel should be run for one year before we can get any grant from that department. Sir, I submit this condition works a great hardship. To run a hostel for a year without any grant whatsoever is not an easy thing, and it involves much expenditure. I would therefore request that the department must make it a policy to open at least one hostel in each taluk headquarters.

"In regard to the new policy adopted in the Electricity Department in the matter of extending lines only to those areas where voluntary contributions come forth, I submit it will work great hardship to small agriculturists because the small agriculturists, even if supply is given free on the spot, are not able to purchase the required machinery. And for purchasing the required machinery, they have to go to the Irrigation Co-operative Society or apply for loans from the Government. Such being the case, and when they are not able to purchase even the required machinery like motor pump, pipes, etc., how can they be expected to make any contribution towards the construction of extension lines? We must take it for granted that extension lines will therefore be constructed only in areas where big landlords live, to whom the cost of these lines is nothing, while as a matter of fact it is the small peasants that stand sorely in need of such lines. Many members have already welcomed this Budget on the ground that there is no proposal for new taxation. Though there is no proposal for new taxes, I find there is a proposal to levy a local excise duty on tobacco in addition to the already existing heavy Central excise duty. This, I submit, will work great hardship on the poor tobacco-grower.

"The next item I want to touch upon is the proposal to levy a higher court-fee. Sir, there has been agitation already for some years past that litigation is becoming very costly and that the present scale of court-fees is very high. The present

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scale of court-fee is Rs. 11-4-0 per Rs. 100 at the lower level and at the higher level it works out to 3 per cent. Instead of enhancing this rate of court-fees, I submit the Government can reverse the process. At present the fee is at the rate of 11¼ per cent for the first thousand rupees and beyond Rs. 1 lakh it is 3 per cent. Instead of that, I suggest that the rate may be 3 per cent for the first thousand rupees, and beyond Rs. 1 lakh it may be 11¼ per cent. In that case, the Government can get a higher income from court-fees. Apart from this, there are certain anomalies in the Court Fees Act which I am sure the Finance Minister will have to take into consideration when drafting the Bill. For instance, for purposes of court-fees, in respect of a whole survey field, the market value will be ten times the assessment; but if it is a part of a field, the value also is a part; so, for a greater area the court-fee is small, while for a smaller area, the fee is much greater. This anomaly must be set right without reducing the court-fees.

"There is a hill settlement called Elagiri Hills in my area, with a population of nearly 4,000. The people there are completely cut off from the civilized world. There are 25 square miles of arable land there, but there is no road communication worth the name to go up the hills . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar."

* SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, വളരെ അധികം പ്രത്യാശയോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഫൈനാൻസ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രസംഗം കേട്ടതു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് വായിച്ചതും. എന്നാൽ നിരാശനാകുകയാണ് ഉണ്ടായതു്. ഈ സ്റ്റേററിലെ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷം വരുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരായ ജനാവലിയെ തീരേ അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു കാണുവാൻ സാധിച്ചതു്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയെ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിലയിലാണ് കാണപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു എന്ന വലിയ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ അകത്തും പുറത്തും കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയ്ക്കു ഈ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഭരണംകൊണ്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വെച്ചു വിലയെ കുറവാണെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരാതിതന്നെ മാത്രമാണ്. തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ സ്റ്റേററിൽ ഇത്രയധികം കുറവുകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഭാഗം എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. സ്റ്റേററിലെ ഇത്രഭിന്നതകൾ Estates Land Act, Malabar Tenancy Act എന്നീ നിയമങ്ങളിരിക്കെ തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടകത്തിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു സംരക്ഷണം നൽകുന്ന യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലുള്ള നിയമവും ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതു പരാതിതന്നെ മാത്രമാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൃഷിഭൂമിയിൽ സ്ഥിരാവകാശം നൽകുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടകത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള സന്മനസ്സ് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്നു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. കുടി ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു തടയുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകളോ, അവിടെയില്ല. അവിടെ കുടി ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കോടതിയെ സമീപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടങ്ങളിൽ പഞ്ചായത്ത് എലക്ഷൻ നടക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ കൈ പൊക്കിക്കൊണ്ടാണല്ലോ വോട്ട് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്. ഈ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ജന്മി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിക്ക് എതിരായി കുടിയാൻ വോട്ടുചെയ്താൽ അവന്നു ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്ന അനുഭവം എന്താണെന്നു ഊഹിക്കാം. എന്റെ അനുഭവം വെച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു സാധാരണ കൃഷിക്കാരൻ സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിയായി നിന്നു. എതുസ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിയെയാണ് ജന്മി സഹായിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. ഈ കൃഷിക്കാരനായ സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിയേയ്ക്കു പിൻവലിക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു. പക്ഷെ ആ സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥി പിൻവലിച്ചില്ല. പക്ഷെ അയാൾക്കു വോട്ടുകൾ 3·10 p.m.

[Sri M. Narayanan Nambiar] [20th March 1953

നൽകുന്ന കടിയന്മാരുടെ നേർക്കു ഒഴിപ്പിക്കൽ ഭീഷണി ജന്മി പ്രയോഗിച്ചു. കടിയന്മാർ ഭയന്നു യോഗ്യതചെയ്യുവാൻ കൂട്ടാകിയില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പല സംഭവങ്ങളും അവിടെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽനിന്നു കടിയാന്മാർക്കു രക്ഷ നൽകുവാനായി നടപടിയും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു എടുക്കുമോ എന്നു അറിയണം. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, ഇന്നു മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർ ഭേദഗതി നിയമം കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലേക്കും ബാധകമാക്കണം എന്നു ചില മെമ്പർമാർ ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുള്ള പ്രക്ഷോഭം ഇന്നലെയുമായി തുടങ്ങുകയല്ല, 1934 മുതലുള്ളതാണ്. 1938 ൽ നിയമിച്ച കുട്ടിക്കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ കമ്മിററി ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു ശ്രദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രാവശ്യം മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർ നിയമത്തിനു ഭേദഗതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലെ 53 ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കും ബാധകമാക്കണം എന്നാണ് പ്രത്യാശിച്ചിരുന്നതു എങ്കിലും പിന്നീടു നിയമം വന്നപ്പോൾ 19 ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ അതിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. വീണ്ടും മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർ നിയമം ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുവാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നറിയുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു ആദ്യം വിട്ടുപോയ 19 ഗ്രാമങ്ങളും ഈ പുതിയ നിയമത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകും എന്നാണ്. ഇവ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള പ്രചാരവേലയും പ്രക്ഷോഭവും ചില സ്വാധീന താല്പര്യക്കാർ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മുമ്പത്തെ മലയാളമന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന മാധവ മേനോൻ ചെയ്ത തെററു ഇന്നത്തെ നിയമ മന്ത്രി ചെയ്യുകയില്ലെന്നു കൂർക്കാരോടൊപ്പം ഞാനും പ്രത്യാശിക്കുന്നു. മറെറാന്നു ഹോസ്ദുർഗ്ഗ് സബ്ബ്താലൂക്കിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ മലബാർ സോണിൽപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണല്ലോ. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ആദ്യത്തെ കല്പന സൌത്ത് കനറയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായിരുന്നു. രണ്ടാമത്തെ കല്പനപ്രകാരമാണ് മലബാറിൽപെടുത്തിയതു്. ഹോസ്ദുർഗ്ഗ് താലൂക്കു ഒരു കർമ്മപ്രദേശമാണ്. അവിടെ ആറെൻസ് അരി മാത്രമേ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. മററു പദാർത്ഥങ്ങളും കിട്ടുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല വിലയാണെങ്കിൽ 40 ശതമാനം കൂടുതൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അവിടുത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനില തകർന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കും കൂർക്കാർക്കും ഈ വർദ്ധിച്ച വില കൊടുത്തു ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതായിരിക്കുന്നു. മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടുമൂന്നു മാസമായി മത്സ്യം കിട്ടാതെ ഒരു വലിയ സാമ്പത്തിക തകർച്ചയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഉച്ചകഞ്ഞി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും മററും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഉടനടി നടപടികൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ നരകിക്കുന്ന നിരവധി ചെത്തുതൊഴിലാളികളുണ്ട്. ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചുരുക്കപ്പെട്ടു് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും മററു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ ചെത്തുതൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു ഇന്നും യാതൊരു തൊഴിലില്ലാതെയാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. അവരുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനില വളരെ മോശമാണ്. ഇവർക്കു വല്ല ജീവിതമാർഗ്ഗവും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കടമ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു്. മറെറാന്നു തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയിൽ വളരെ അധികം കൃഷിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ്. ഡിക്കൺറോൾ നടപ്പിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾ എല്ലാവരും ആശിച്ചു അതിനെത്തുടർന്നു കൃഷിക്കാർ കൂടുതൽ കൃഷി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉത്സാഹവും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും സൌകര്യവും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു്. സ്ഥിരവരുമാനം ലഭിക്കാതെ കൂടുതൽ കൃഷി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു നശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഹോസ്ദുർഗ്ഗ് താലൂക്ക് ഒഴിച്ചാൽ തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടക ജില്ല ഒരു സ്വയം സമ്പൂർണ്ണജില്ലയാണ് എന്നു പറയുന്നു. അവിടെ ലഭ്യമാക്കണക്കിലുള്ള തരിശുനിലങ്ങൾ ഇന്നും കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടെ കൃഷിക്കുവേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനവും സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കമ്മിപ്രദേശമായ മലബാറിനുപോലും ഭക്ഷണം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇതിനു വേണ്ടതു ജലസേചന വാതുതികൾ ഇനിയും അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനു വേണ്ട വകയിരുത്തലുകൾ ഈ ബഡ്ജററിലും ചെയ്തതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഹോസ്ദുർഗ്ഗ് സബ്ബ്താലൂക്കിനെ ഒരു സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണ താലൂക്കായി മാററുവാൻ ഉള്ള ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ മുണ്ടോക്കുന്നതിനും പടന്നപ്പുഴക്കു അണകെട്ടി ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം തടയുന്നതിനും തിമിരിയിൽ റിസർവോയർ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ഓച്ചിയിൽ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം തടയുന്നതിനും തെക്കിൽ റിസർവോയർ പണിയുന്നതിനുമുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു മുമ്പ് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴ് അവക്കു അംഗീകാരം കൊടുത്തതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല. പയസ്വിനി, നീലേശ്വരം എന്നീ പുഴകളിലെ വെള്ളം തടഞ്ഞുനിർത്തി ആ വെള്ളത്തെ കൃഷിക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ പല പുഴകളും തെക്കൻ കർണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയിലുണ്ട്. ഉത്തരനപ്പറമ്പിയലും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനെ

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ഉപദേശിക്കാൻ ഒരു ബോഡ്യ് രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു വളരെ ആവശ്യമാണ്". റായല സീമയെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു വേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഒരു ബോഡ് രൂപീകരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതുപോലതന്നെ ചെ "കോസ്റ്റ് ഉദ്ധരിക്കുവാൻ ചുമതലയുള്ള ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു വെസ്റ്റ് ഗോദാവരിക്കു ഒരു ബോഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കാം എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ വൈദ്യുത സഹായത്തിന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്നു യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയുമില്ല. ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടതു പ്രോത്സാഹനമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കു മുന്നോട്ടുവരുവാൻ ഉള്ള സാദ്ധ്യതകൾ ഇല്ലാതായിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ പലവിധത്തിലും . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not like to intervene in this debate for more reasons than one, but I am compelled to offer certain explanations on behalf of the Government on account of some wrong conclusions and inferences drawn from figures provided in the Revised Budget. I particularly refer to the statement made by Mr. Lakshmana Das. When discussing about the figures relating to the Electricity Demand, or to provision for electricity, he made a pointed attack against this Government that some discrimination had been shown and that amounts which were originally provided in the Budget for 1952–53 were increased so far as the residuary State was concerned and the amounts provided for electricity projects in the Telugu area were decreased. I may mention, Sir, that so far as the demand for electricity is concerned, the Chief Engineer for Electricity wanted a provision of 10 crores of rupees to be made for the year 1952–53. As hon. Members are aware, the State was faced with very great difficulty in providing funds for meeting the expenditure caused by famine. Therefore the State could not provide all the amount that was required for the development of eletricity and the State Government said 'We could only provide a sum of Rs. 8 crores. This is an arbitrary sum, as it were, and you will have to distribute this sum for the various electricity schemes that are being constructed, or erected, in the State'. Therefore, Sir, hon. Members will find that this sum of 8 crores of rupees which has been provided in the Budget for 1952–53 has also been shown in the Revised Budget for 1952–53. But the complaint of the hon. Member is, as I said, that the specific allotments made for particular projects are varied so as to give an advantage to the Tamil area and that they were so manoeuvred as to be disadvantageous to the Telugu area I may submit, Sir, that so far as these amounts are concerned, these amounts have been spent mainly for the purchase of machinery which had already been ordered for the erection of main transmission lines which could not be postponed. Works which could be postponed have been postponed to a later date, but on works which could not be postponed the expenditure had to be incurred. Therefore, this amount has been spent mainly for this purpose. Let us examine whether there is really any substance in the point that this expenditure has been decreased in regard to the Telugu area. I will give figures. For the Telugu area the Budget Estimate is Rs. 325·83 lakhs and the provision shown in the Revised Estimate is Rs. 315·86 lakhs. For the residuary

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State the Budget Estimate is Rs. 425·97 lakhs and the Revised Estimate is Rs. 380·22 lakhs. Therefore, Sir, it will be seen that the provision has been maintained at the same level, and the cut has been imposed not only with regard to the Telugu area but also with regard to the residuary State. Therefore, Sir, I submit that there is not much substance in the criticism that has been levelled by the hon. Member, Mr. Lakshmana Das.

"Well, Sir, I would like to mention at this stage that hon. Members from various constituencies have complained to me that so far as extensions of electricity are concerned, they have not progressed satisfactorily or have been stopped at a very incomplete stage. I would like to tell them that the Government could not carry forward these things to a stage wherein they could stop conveniently because the Chief Engineer was told that this allotment of Rs. 8 crores should not be exceeded. This direction was given to him only very late. So, some of the works which were under execution as it were, had to be stopped. As I said, this direction to the Chief Engineer had to be given because the State was faced with a huge expenditure on providing relief in famine areas. As you have heard from the Finance Minister the State had spent Rs. 10 crores for providing famine relief. It was for this reason that the State Government had to give the direction to the Chief Engineer and therefore the works had to be stopped in certain places at a very inconvenient time. It is for the very same reason that the Government have evolved a new policy of inviting loans from beneficiaries, I mean, it is because the Government were unable to execute these extension schemes by themselves, they invited loans from beneficiaries. I think, the hon. Member, Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya wanted to know at what stage the scheme of inviting loans from beneficiaries stood. He wanted to know the details. I could only give him in brief a few of the conditions that are laid down for inviting loans, how the loans could be collected and how the scheme could be executed. They are: All sanctioned schemes will be open to contribution by local beneficiaries of advances for capital expenditure; where contributions are paid fully to meet the capital expenditure involved such work will have first priority for execution and where the contribution is less than 100 per cent and the scheme calls for ways and means resources priority will be given in the order of relatively high rate of contribution towards the cost of the scheme. All such advances will be repaid in not less than 10 annual instalments with interest at 3 per cent, the first instalment to commence after two years. The above orders are applicable to schemes already sanctioned but not taken up for execution on the date of the order, and not to schemes sanctioned after the date of the order. Under the above Government Order the Chief Engineer for Electricity has been authorized to give service connections provided the loans are given voluntarily subject to repayment in not less than 5 annual instalments and provided also the rate of interest to be paid on such loans does not exceed 3 per cent. Service connections in such cases should be given under

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special priority. Regarding the procedure to be followed for the collection of contributions and moneys in respect of electricity extension schemes and individual service connections, the Accountant-General's remarks are awaited and after his remarks are received, the question will be examined by the Finance Department and final orders will be issued as early as possible. Pending the issue of final orders the Government have permitted the Chief Engineer to authorize the officers of the Government Electricity Department to accept voluntary contributions for service connections and effect service connections under special priority provided the consumers give written undertakings to abide by the orders of the Government which will be issued regarding the details of the voluntary contribution system.

"This in brief is the system under which the voluntary loans are to be collected from the beneficiaries of extension schemes.

"Hon. Members of this House have complained that a cut has been imposed on the use of power. It is rather unfortunate that this State has been subject to severe drought and successive failure of monsoons for the last five years. Hon. Members will realize that, if there is failure of monsoon, there is suffering not only for agriculturists but also for hydro-electric projects which depend for their working on a good storage of water. Owing to monsoon failure, there has not been sufficient storage of water in the dams or reservoirs. Therefore we had to impose a cut on the use of electricity. Owing to the cut, the industrialists suffer a huge loss. If the machines do not work, the wage-earners also suffer just as the capitalist suffers. Unfortunately the State has no other go and it cannot help either the capitalist or the wage-earner. Hon. Members suggested that thermal stations could have been erected to provide regular supply of electricity in a contingency like the present one. No doubt this suggestion is a useful one. But I am afraid it has not been made keeping in view the financial position of the State and the needs of the people. I may state for the information of this House that those living in the hydro-electric areas are not the only people who should be benefited by the use of electricity. There are other areas in the State where thermal stations will have to be established and where there is no scope for any hydro-electric project. The people of those areas are asking for the erection of thermal stations for supplying power, and the cry has been loud and insistent from the ceded districts and the circars. If we have adequate finance, we could have thermal stations as a standby in hydro-electric areas and also in the other areas. In view of the financial stringency, I submit that it is not possible in the present circumstances to have thermal stations in hydro-electric areas as a standby. 3-30 p.m.

"I would like to say a word or two with regard to irrigation schemes. Hon. Members have been voicing forth their grievance that adequate finance has not been provided for irrigation and

that there are schemes which ought to be taken up for execution but which have not been taken up. Some hon. Members complained that many irrigation schemes which they suggested during the last budget debate had not been taken up for execution at all, that they did not know when they would be taken up and that a discussion over the figures provided in the budget was useless or futile. We realize that irrigation schemes, both major and minor, are very useful for enhancing the prosperity of the people and for improving the welfare of the common man. I wish we had sufficient finance to take up all the schemes suggested by the hon. Members. But situated as we are, we cannot take up all of them. Let me also tell hon. Members that we are committed to the completion of the works already under execution. Bigger schemes could be taken up only later on. Hon. Members will probably remember that at the time of the last budget it was mentioned in this Hodse that the investigation of no new scheme wonld be taken dp as there were many investigated schemes which had not yet been taken up, and that the investigation of any new scheme would only mean the raising of false hopes."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—"తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకు నాను కేటాయించిన 99 లక్షల రూపాయలను ఆంధ్ర బడ్జెట్‌లో చేర్చటానికి, బళ్ళారి జిల్లాలోని 3 తెలుగు తాలూకాలను పుశిష్ట రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చటానికి కారణమేమో మంత్రిగారు శలవిస్తారా ?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"Probably this is a point of information."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I was just mentioning that the policy of this Government was not to take up the investigation of new schemes as they would not be able to execute them on account of financial stringency and when there were already investigated schemes pending execution. Some Members might have had to tell the voters that they were not able to get any new schemes investigated and taken up for execution. I realize that this is a very hard task for the Members. The major projects under execution are the Tungabhadra, Manimuthar, Lower Bhavani and the Malampuzha projects. Hon. Members will see that a decent provision has been made in the present budget for the execution of these projects. The provision made for the Manimuthar Project is Rs. 114·88 lakhs. For the execution of this project, the people of Tirunelveli district contributed by way of loan to the extent of Rs. 1,30,00,000. Though the work was commenced two years ago, the ryots had been complaining that the project had not made sufficient progress, even though money was collected from them two years ago. Therefore this year a decent provision has been made for that project. The House is probably aware that the Central Government have prepared a Five-Year Plan, and all these projects are included in it. So the responsibility for completing the execution of these projects rests not only with the Government of Madras but also with the Central Government. So, these

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major irrigation projects and the other projects included in the Five-Year Plan will not suffer any slowing down this year, as some projects suffered last year. The Amaravathi project which has been recommended for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan for the Madras State, has not been included. The people who are to be benefited by this project have collected nearly Rs. 6 lakhs, and they have deposited that amount in the Government treasury. They have acted on the same lines as the beneficiaries of the Manimuthar project have acted. They came with liberal amounts for the execution of the project. They have shown their willingness to bear the betterment levy if it is to be levied later on. But, unfortunately, the Planning Commission has not included any irrigation project except one river valley project on the Krishna though the Madras Government have recommended eleven projects. Recently some of the ryots to be benefited by the Amaravathi project waited in deputation on me, and they wanted me to press the inclusion of this project in the Five-Year Plan. I may submit that the Five-Year Plan has been completed and it only remains to be implemented. I do not know whether it will really be profitable to press for the inclusion of any one of the projects which have been investigated and which have not been already included in the Five-Year Plan. But this much I can say. On account of the separation of the Andhra State, it would appear that the residuary State has no irrigation projects to be executed in the next two or three years. After the separation of the Andhra State, it may be advisable to press for the inclusion of this particular project in the Five-Year Plan. I hope that when the time comes, this project will be pressed for being included in the Five-Year Plan. 3-40 p.m.

"I am not anxious to mention anything about the Khosla Committee. But, unfortunately, the Khosla Committee's recommendations have been referred to by hon. Members Subbarayudu, Subba Reddi and another. May I remind the House that the Khosla Committee was constituted for the purpose of finding out how best to utilize the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari? Before this Committee was constituted, the Madras Government had prepared a scheme called the Krishna-Pennar project for the utilization of the waters of the Krishna. That scheme would benefit largely the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema like Cuddapah, Kurnool, a portion of Chittoor and a portion of Nellore. But after the Khosla Committee's recommendations had been received by the Madras Government, those recommendations were considered in a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Government gave it as their policy that so far as the utilization of the Krishna waters was concerned, the famine-stricken areas of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, the upland taluks of Nellore and the upland taluks of Guntur, should have top priority, and that whatever scheme would be useful for irrigating these areas ought to be taken up. It is rather unfortunate that this Khosla Committee, in trying to show how the waters of the Krishna could be utilized to the greatest possible extent, denied a larger share of the waters

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to Cuddapah and Kurnool. I may mention at this stage that the Gandikota project which is to be fed by the Krishna waters has been denied the use of the Krishna waters according to the Khosla Committee's recommendations. May I submit that so far as the Khosla Committee are concerned they retain every feature of the Krishna-Pennar project, namely, Siddeswaram project, Krishna-Pennar east canal, west canal, link canal and all the other things that are mentioned in the Krishna-Pennar project, but they say that Gandikota need not be fed by the Krishna waters at all because water has been given to another place which requires water equally badly. Let me submit at this juncture that people have carried on false propaganda against me that I am against Nandikonda project. I am not at all against that project. I never said anything against Nandikonda project. People began asking me, 'Would you say that Nandikonda project is better than the Krishna-Pennar project?' I said that I did not know anything about Nandikonda project, that it has not been investigated and that so far as the Madras State is concerned, there are no facts and figures by which I can say that it is better than the Krishna-Pennar project. I can only say that the Krishna-Pennar project will irrigate so many acres in this district and so many acres in that district. I cannot go to the same extent as other hon. Members and say that Nandikonda project will irrigate a larger extent of land and it will benefit many more districts than the Krishna-Pennar project. Let me make my position clear here. Let my friends understand that I am not at all against the Nandikonda project. So far as the policy of the Madras Government is concerned, it has been already enunciated on the 8th December 1952 that in regard to the utilization of the waters of the Krishna, top priority should be given to the famine-stricken areas which I have already mentioned. The Madras Government had already urged the inclusion of Tungabhadra high level canal in the Five-Year Plan. But unfortunately the Planning Commission has not included it. No doubt, the people who are to be benefited by the execution of this project have complained to me that the Madras Government have not shown sufficient interest in the projects. Let me tell all those friends who have made that accusation that the Madras Government—it is not the present Government but the last Government—have recommended the inclusion of this project, but it has not been included just like the other ten projects which have not been included. May I say at this stage that so far as the Khosla Committee is concerned, it has been rather unfair about the Tungabhadra low level canal and high level canal. The share of water this Government got by the agreement of 1951 went for the storage at Nandikonda and for the dam at Siddeswaram. Nothing more has been left for the high level canal. It is not very clear whether the Committee's recommendations go to the extent of saying that the high level canal need not be constructed or the waters meant for the high level canal should be taken over for Nandikonda or for the Siddeswaram dam. But the Madras

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Government have reserved 25,000 million cubic feet for the use of the High Level Canal. So far as the Khosla Committee's recommendations go, it seems highly doubtful . . ."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Has the Hon. Minister read the Khosla Committee report? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have read it, Sir. It is not very clear whether the water reserved for the Low Level Canal is meant to be utilized for irrigating the additional ayacut through the re-modelled K.C. Canal. Therefore, it is but right that hon. Members like Sri Subbarayudu should raise their voice of protest against the recommendations of the Khosla Committee. My hon. Friend Mr. Subba Reddi said that I was chuckling with joy the moment Mr. Subbarayudu said that Nandikonda dam should be postponed. Not at all. It is wrong. I can only say that so far as the execution of this river valley project is concerned, Siddeswaram should be given top priority for the simple reason that it will serve a famine-stricken area. May I appeal to hon. Members that it is not on any basis of linguistic division? I am saying that just as famine-stricken people in any area are to be protected, we should also have sympathy and consideration for those people who have to get water from this Krishna river. May I submit that the proposal according to the Khosla Committee is to let Godavari water into the Krishna at a later stage, and that even after letting Godavari water into the Krishna, Cuddapah and Kurnool would not get any benefit at all? Whatever extent will be irrigated by the Khosla Committee's recommendations by the use of Krishna waters would only be irrigated and no further extension is proposed even after Godavari water is let into the Krishna. But what happens when Godavari water is let into the Krishna in the third stage? That water will be utilized for irrigating lands south of Madras. After all, for Cuddapah and Kurnool to suffer and other areas to be benefited should this kind of agitation be carried on against those people who are speaking the same language and are affected by famine constantly? I can only submit that the Khosla Committee were not very just and right in saying that these areas did not require so much water as other areas. I may also submit that the Khosla Committee has said that Cuddapah and Kurnool will not be served by this water whereas water for the second crop can be given to other areas. If they say that a larger extent could be irrigated in Cuddapah and Kurnool, do they not deserve to carry on cultivation, have they not the capacity to cultivate? It is in that sense that the hon. Member Sri Subbarayudu has mentioned that this famine area should get top priority and that it is only after satisfying the need of the famine-stricken areas that water has to be taken down below.

3-50 p.m.

" There is also another point. So far as the Tungabhadra High Level canal is concerned, it will irrigate only certain lands. Some fifty years ago, an irrigation scheme known as the Mackenzie's scheme was conceived which would irrigate lands in

Bellary, Anantapur, Tadpatri and Cuddapah and ever so many other places. Now, on account of the full share of the water that the Madras Government will get being utilized at Nandikonda and Siddeswaram, no water is left. The intermediate strip between Guntakal and Tadpatri will be completely deprived of the use of any water, either from the Tungabhadra or the Krishna. Therefore, we say that either we should supply some water from the Tungabhadra or some project should be taken up for execution immediately. I think it deserves consideration. Though there has been no project under contemplation immediately, if some water is reserved for them, I think the people of these areas will be satisfied. Sir, the other day I went to Tadpatri. It is one of the areas included in the list of areas to be helped by the old Tungabhadra Project. Now they tell me that the whole thing had been surveyed, that some survey stones had been planted but that they find that this project has not been taken up. So far as that part of the country is concerned, I think it is a legitimate objection and I think we should seriously consider whether we should not at all give some water for the use of the people of that intermediate strip so that they may also get the benefit of the project."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" తాడిపత్రికి ఎక్కడి నుంచి నీళ్ళు వస్తాయి ? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Tadpatri will get water by an extension of the High Level Canal Scheme.

" Next, Sir, I would like to refer to the Krishna Anicut. It is true that the Anicut was damaged severely and when repairs were sought to be effected, four or five officers lost their lives. I am very sorry, and I am sure the hon. Members will all join with me in offering our condolences to the members of the bereaved families. Those officers had done very valuable and useful work and in discharging their duty, they lost their lives. This Government were not at all negligent in effecting the necessary repairs to the Anicut. May I tell the hon. Members that, even after the Anicut had suffered such severe damage, the ayacut that had been irrigated by the Krishna Anicut was fully irrigated? There was no question of any land being deprived of the use of the water. There was a bumper crop. To that extent, I think I can say that so far as the repairs to the Krishna Anicut are concerned, the Government have done their best and helped the ryots. But the point seems to be, as some hon. Members have said in this House and also outside, that the Enquiry Committee has recommended the construction of a road-cum-regulator and that it ought to be taken up immediately. With regard to this, incorrect and inaccurate reports have appeared in the Press and also responsible men have been making statements inaccurately that this State was not prepared to give its share of contribution. Sir, hon. Members would have seen the Press statement issued by this Government very recently that so far as the Madras

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State is concerned, it is never against any proposal for the construction of a road-cum-regulator. On the other hand, it has been doing its very best to see that this scheme is taken up immediately and executed. Apart from that, let me tell hon. Members that the Madras Government have prepared an estimate costing about Rs. 3 crores for the construction of this road-cum-regulator. They have also sanctioned the estimate and a token motion will also be moved shortly. But, there is one difficulty standing in the way of taking up this work immediately as is suggested by hon. Members. Hon. Members are probably aware that any irrigation scheme costing more than a crore of rupees cannot be taken up immediately. It has to go to the Centre and get its approval. Then only it will have to be taken up by this State. This condition is imposed and it should be remembered that a plan has been prepared for the execution of irrigation projects. So far as the Five-Year Plan is concerned some projects have already been mentioned and this project also will be taken up after we get the approval of the Centre for it."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I know it will not be a point of order." (Laughter.)

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—"కృష్ణా ఆనకట్ట మరమ్మతుల విషయంలో కొంత దుష్ప్రచారం జరుగుతోందని మంత్రిగారు అన్నారు. ఆనకట్ట మరమ్మతులకుగాను 40 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేయబడినప్పటికి బడ్జెట్‌లో దాని విషయం ఉదహరింపబడలేదు. అనుమాన నివృత్తిరోసం యీ విషయాన్ని స్పష్టం చేయడం మంచిపని మంచి చేస్తున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Does not the hon. Member see with his own eyes the repairs to the Krishna Anicut? Why does he worry whether a provision has been made for it or not? "

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah rose.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding. I won't allow the hon. Member to speak. Let the Hon. Minister continue his speech."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The point is that repairs have not been effected. But the hon. Member can see with his own eyes that the repairs are being carried out. So far as the execution of the road-cum-regulator bridge is concerned, we are awaiting instructions from the Centre. If the Centre asks us to go on, surely we will go on. So far as the project is concerned, the Centre also will have to provide money for its execution as it comes under National Highways. Therefore, let me assure hon. Members that there was no negligence on the part of this Government, that this Government were never hostile or inimical and that they had no animosity at all. On the

other hand, they have been showing their eagerness and anxiety to push on with the scheme. In this connexion, it is rather unfortunate that one of the hon. Members—I forget his name—made some adverse comments against Sri Venkatachari, the previous Chief Engineer. Let me tell this House that Sri Venkatachari was one of the trusted and able Chief Engineers that the Madras State had produced, and we are really sorry that he resigned his post. It is no doubt true, that after the Report of the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee had been published, he felt that, though he was not directly responsible for any of the things that happened at the Krishna Anicut, as Head of the Department, he should take the responsibility on his head and tender his resignation. The Madras Government have accepted his resignation and have also placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Chief Engineer and wished him Godspeed. I
4 p.m. therefore submit that it is not correct to say that Mr. Venkatachari was responsible for the Krishna Anicut incident."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" బాధ్యులు కాకపోయి నట్లయితే వెంకటాచారిగారు ఎందువల్ల రాజీనామా యివ్వవలసి వచ్చింది ? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Well, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah, I told you just now. Let me tell the hon. Members of this House that though the Government had resolved on a policy of not investigating any new scheme, irrigation scheme, this Government deviated from that policy and said that so far as the Vamsadhara Project was concerned, it could be gone into. This Project is in the Srikakulam district. The Government have ordered detailed investigations to be carried out on this Project. As this is in a backward area, Government thought that it should be taken up for the benefit of the people in that area and ordered detailed investigation even now so that whatever State may come later on may take it up for execution. This is one of the Projects not included in the Five-Year Plan. Even previously a number of questions were put why this Project had not been included in the Five-Year Plan and why it had not been investigated, as if this Government were responsible for the non-inclusion of that Project in the Plan. Let me tell the hon. Members of this House that if any Project is to be included in the Five-Year Plan, it should first have been thoroughly investigated in its various aspects and stages—financial, technical and others. As the Vamsadhara Project has not been investigated in this manner, it was not included in the Five-Year Plan. Now, the Madras Government deviated from their policy and have ordered detailed investigation. When this investigation is over, I am sure the new State will take up the matter with the Central Government and press for its inclusion in the Five-Year Plan.

" Sir, hon. Member Sri Swaminathan and other friends have urged the inclusion of a scheme called the Kallar scheme in the Five-Year Plan. I wish to submit that so far as this scheme is concerned, it has been previously investigated—probably preliminary

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investigation was carried out—and it has been dropped for two reasons. One was that it would be impossible to store adequate quantity of water and the other was that the scheme would be prohibitively costly and would not be commensurate with the benefits expected. Sri Swaminathan and other hon. Members have suggested that another Expert Committee must be appointed to investigate this scheme. Sir, I think it is not worthwhile to take up that suggestion and appoint a Committee to go into this scheme.

"Some hon. Members have pressed the taking up of the Giriar Project. I may mention for the information of the hon. Members of this House that detailed investigation of this Project was sanctioned in 1950 and plans and estimates are still awaited from the Chief Engineer.

"Other Members said that the tank repairs in the zamindari areas have not yet been effected. Let me submit that the question of carrying out improvements to the tanks in estates that have not yet been taken over by Government is a matter concerning the Revenue Department just now. After they take over those estates and the repair work is transferred to the Public Works Department, everything that is necessary will be done.

"With regard to the Minor Irrigation schemes, I may submit that quite recently—a week back—the Central Government have granted us about Rs. 30 or 40 lakhs. This will go a long way to help some of these Minor Irrigation schemes."

MR. SPEAKER :—"This being the last session of this House in which the hon. Members from Andhra as well as Tamil Nad will be taking part, a large number of Members want to take part in the debate. So, the House will sit to-day till 7 o'clock. I have reduced the time limit to 5 minutes. Mr. Ramaswami Dass will now speak."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—"Sir, 5 minutes is not at all sufficient."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have consulted the party leaders and they are agreeable to this."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—"Till now Members were given 20 to 25 minutes. Now if a time-limit of 5 minutes is fixed, it will not at all be possible for us to speak anything."

MR. SPEAKER :—"A large number of Members wish to take part in the debate. In spite of the fact that we are sitting till 7 o'clock to-day, it is not possible to allow all the Members to speak. That is why I have reduced the time limit."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—"Let the time for the discussion of the budget be extended, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is not possible."

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అధ్యక్షా, మీరు సభ్యులకు ఇచ్చిన వ్యవధి చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. 5 నిమిషముల వ్యవధిలో నా అభిప్రాయాలు తెలియజేయడం అసంభవం. కాబట్టి హెచ్చు వ్యవధి మంజూరు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not a point of order. I would suggest to the hon. Member to learn what a point of order is so that it may be useful to him in the new Assembly also. I am not going to allow him to continue his speech. Now Mr. Ramaswamy Dass will speak."

*SRI K. RAMASWAMI DOSS :—" కనం సభానాయకర్ అవర్కళే, ఇంద ఆండిట్కాన రాజ్య వరవు చెలవై పట్రి పేశుంపోతు ఎంగళ్ తాలూకావై పట్రియుం. కుఱిప్పాగ ఎన్ తొకుతియైప్ పట్రియుం చిల విషయంగళైచ్ చొల్ల విరుంబుకిఱేన్. కోవిల్పట్టియిలిరుంద్దు పస్ పోక్కువరత్తు రస్తాక్కళై తవిర మఱ్ఱ గ్రామంగళుక్కుప్ పోవదత్కు వసతియుళ్ళ రస్తావే కిడైయాదు. పోక్కువరత్తిత్కు వేణ్డియ రోడుకళ్ కిడైయాదు. ఎంగళుడైయ గ్రామంగళిలుళ్ళ కుழంద్దైకళుక్కు రస్తా ఎన్ఱాల్ ఎన్న, అదై ఎవ్వాఱు పోడుకిఱార్కళ్ ఎన్ఱు కూడ తెరియాత నిలైమయిల్ ఇరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. కాల్నడైకళ్ ఉళ్ళ వణ్డికళైత్తాన్ అవర్కళ్ పార్త్తిరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. ఎంగళ్ తాలూకా పెరిదుం కరిచల్ ప్రదేశం. అదు సిఱు తూఱ్ఱల్ పోట్టాలుంకూడ అంగుళ్ళ రోడుకళిల్ నడమాడముడియాదు. అంగు తూఱ్ఱల్ తూరుంపోతు జనంగళ్ నడమాడ లాయక్కఱ్ఱ నిలమాక ఇరుక్కుం పోతు అంగు వణ్డికళుం లారికళుం పోవదత్కు మార్గమ్ ఇల్లై ఎన్ఱే చొల్లలాం. అంగు వివసాయత్తిత్కు వేణ్డియ మழై ఇల్లావిట్టాలుంకూడ తూఱ్ఱల్ తూరుంపోతు పోక్కువరత్తు అఱ్ఱుప్ పోయ్విడుకిఱదు. అన్దప్ ప్రదేశంగళుక్కు నల్ల కప్పి రోడుకళైప్ పోట వేణ్డియదు అవశియం ఎన్ఱు వఱ్పుఱుత్త విరుంబుకిఱేన్. అదైత్ తవిర ఏఱ్కనవే ఆరంభిక్కప్పట్ట రోడుకళై ఎడుత్తు నడత్తవేణ్డుమెన్ఱుం కేట్టుక్ కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. తిండుక్కుళం, ఈరాచ్చి వఴియాక, పశువన్దనైక్కు, కడలైయిలిరున్దు ముత్తుస్వామిపురత్తిత్కు కట్టాయం రోడుకళ్ దేవై. తవిర కోవిల్పట్టియిల్ ఇరున్దు కలైయూరుక్కు ఏఱ్కనవే అంగీకరిక్కప్పట్ట రోడుకళ్ నాన్కు ఆణ్డుకళాకియుం ఇన్నుం పూర్త్తియాకవిల్లై. ఎట్టయాపురం–అరుప్పుక్కోట్టై రోడ్డిల్ ఉళ్ళ వైప్పాఱు మేల్ ఓర్ పాలం కట్టవేణ్డియదు అవశియం. ఎంగళ్ ప్రదేశంగళిల్ పెరుంపాలుం వియాపారం లారికళిన్మూలమాక నడక్కిఱదు. ఇన్ద వైప్పాఱ్ఱిత్కు ఒరు పాలం కట్టినాల్ పోక్కువరత్తు వసతికళ్ అదికరిప్పదుడన్ పఞ్చ నివారణ వేలై కిడైక్క వసతియుం కిడైక్కిన్ఱన.

" ఎంగళ్ తాలూకావిల్ ఉయిర్ వాழ్వదత్కు అవశియమాన కుడి తణ్ణీర్ ఇల్లాదదు ఒరు ప్రశ్నేయాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. చెన్ఱ ఆణ్డిల్ మే మాదత్తిల్ కుడి తణ్ణీర్ కష్టం ఏఱ్పట్టదు. ఇన్ద వరుషం ప్రివరి మాదత్తిలేయే అన్దక్ కష్టం ఆరంభిత్తువిట్టదు. ఆకవే గ్రామంగళుక్కు కుడి తణ్ణీర్ వసతి చెయ్తుకొడుప్పదు అవశియమాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. రాయలసీమై, ఇరామనాదపురం జిల్లాక్కళుక్కు పట్టాళత్తిన్ ఉదవియాల్ కిణఱుకళై ఆழప్పడుత్తియదు పోల్ ఎంగళ్ తాలూకావిలుం చెయ్యవేణ్డుం ఎన్ఱు కేట్కప్పట్టదు. అదై ఇన్ద ఆణ్డిలావదు ఆరంభిత్తు పూర్త్తి చెయ్య వేణ్డుమెన్ఱు కేట్టుక్ కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. కిణఱుకళై ఆழప్పడుత్తువదత్కు అన్దన్దప్ పఞ్చాయత్తుకళుక్కు ఎవ్వళవు అదికమాక అదికరిత్తల్వేణ్డుం. అదికప్చ వరామ్బై అదికరిప్పదన్మూలం అవర్కళే ఎల్లా వసతికళైయుం చెయ్తుకొళ్ళువదత్కు వసతియాక ఇరుక్కుం.

" తవిర ఎంగళ్ జిల్లావిల్ మழైయై ఎదిర్పార్త్తుత్తాన్ వివసాయత్తై నడత్తవేణ్డియదాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. అంగు మూన్ఱు పెరియ కణ్మాయ్కళ్ ఇరుక్కిన్ఱన. వైప్పాఱ్ఱిన్ కుఱుక్కే ఒరు అణైకట్టినాల్ మழై కాలత్తిల్ ఇన్దక్ కణ్మాయ్కళిల్ తణ్ణీరైప్పెరుక్కి పల ఎక్కర్ నిలంగళై

–10 p.m.

20th March 1953] [Sri K. Ramaswami Doss]

సాగుపడిక్కుక్ కొండువరువదత్కు వసతియాక ఇరుక్కుం. మాసారప్పట్టి పిరక్కావిలుళ్ళ కుళత్తై వెట్టువదాల్ పంచత్తాల పిడిక్కప్ పట్టిరుక్కుం మక్కళుక్కు వసతి కిడైక్కుం.

"ఎంగళ్ తాలూకావిల్ కల్లూరి నిలయిలుం, ఆరంభప్ పళ్ళి నిలయిలుం ఆణ్ పెణ్ కూట్టుక్కల్వి ఇరుంద పొతిలుం, పెణ్కళుక్కు ఓర్ తనీ ఉయర్ నిలైప్ పళ్ళి అవశియం ఎనవు ఉణరప్పడుకిఱదు. కోవిల్పట్టియిలుళ్ళ పెణ్కళ్ ఆరంభప్ పళ్ళికళై ఉయర్ నిలైప్ పళ్ళిక్కళాక మాట్ర వేణ్డుమెనవు చెన్ఱ వరుషమే నెల్లై జిల్లా పోర్డార్ కేళ్విక్కళ్. ఇన్నుం అదు నడైపెఱవిల్లై. ఇంద వరుషమావదు అదై ఎడుత్తు నడత్త వేణ్డుమెన్ఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. ఎంగళ్ జిల్లావిలుళ్ళ లోకల్ పణ్డు ఆస్పత్తిరియై ఉణ్డియాక సర్కార్ ఆస్పత్తిరియాక మాట్రియమైక్క వేణ్డుమెన్ఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. అంగుళ్ళ ఆస్పత్తిరికళిల్ మరుందు వసతి ఒన్ఱుం కిడైయాదు. ఆనాల్ నాళ్ ఒన్ఱుక్కు సుమార్ 300 out-patient కళుం, 30 in-patient కళుం వరుకిఱార్కళ్. అవర్కళుక్కు పడుక్కై వసతి 14 పేర్కళుక్కుత్తాన్ ఉళ్ళదు. మఱ్ఱుం Maternity Ward అవశియం అమైక్కవేణ్డుం. పెణ్కళుక్కు కుడుంబక్ కట్టుప్పాడుకళైప్పఱ్ఱి చొల్లిక్కొడుక్క అరసాంగ నిలైయంగళ్ తేవై ఎన్ఱ ఇంద కాలత్తిల్, గిరామత్తిలుళ్ళ కిరామత్తిన్కళుక్కు ప్రసవ వసతి అళిక్క వేణ్డియదు అవశియం. ఇంద వసతి ఇల్లామల అంద ప్రసవత్తిర్కుక్ కష్టప్పడుకిఱార్కళ్. Maternity Centre అవశియం అమైక్కవేణ్డుమెన్ఱుం మఱ్ఱ ఎల్లా తిట్టంగళైయుం నిఱైవేఱ్ఱి వసతి అళిక్క వేణ్డుమెన్ఱుం కేట్టుక్కొండు ఇత్తుడన్ ఎన్నుడైయ పేచ్చై ముడిత్తుక్ కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్."

* **Sri N. SIVARAMI REDDI** :—"అధ్యక్షా, రాయలసీమ ప్రజాసీమ ఈ బడ్జెటు సమావేశములో తమ కరువు ప్రాంతమైన రాయలసీమకు ప్రభుత్వం కరువు నివారణకు తీవ్రమైన చర్యలు, విస్తృతమైన కార్యక్రమం ప్రకటిస్తుందని ఎదురుచూచింది. గాని మంత్రులు కరువుకు సంబంధించిన అనేక ప్రశ్నలకు ఇచ్చిన సమాధానములను బట్టిగానీ, 13 వ తేదిన రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన ఉపన్యాసములను బట్టిగాని, బడ్జెటు స్పీచిలో ఫైనాన్సు మినిస్టరుగారు చెప్పిన దానిని బట్టిగాని, బడ్జెటుకు సంబంధించిన allotment ను బట్టిగాని చూచినట్లయితే ఎటువంటి ఆశకు అవకాశము లేనట్లు కన్పిస్తున్నది. పోతే రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలో కరువు ప్రాంతాలను రెండు ప్రాంతాలుగా విభజించి పూర్తిగా కరువుతో ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలలో మాత్రమే కొంతవరకు కరువు నివారణ పనులు చేస్తూ ఉన్నారు. కాని తక్కిన ప్రాంతాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమాత్రము గుర్తించినట్లు లేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా మొదటి తరగతి ప్రాంతాలతోపాటు తరతమ స్థాయిలలో కరువు పరిస్థితులు తీవ్రంగా వున్నాయి. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఇప్పుడు కూడా నిర్బంధముగా శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. గంజి కేంద్రాలను పూర్తిగా తీసివేసినారు. కరువు పనులు ఏమాత్రము జరగడములేదు. కడపజిల్లాలో కమలాపురం తాలూకాలో, పాలగిరి, గంగిరెడ్డిపల్లె, తంగిడుపల్లె, పురుటూరు గ్రామాలలో కొందరి రైతుల ఎడ్లు జప్తు చేసారు. గంగిరెడ్డి పల్లెలో స్పెషల్ పోలీసులను పెట్టి నిర్బంధంగా శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. పొట్లమర్రి గ్రామంలో ఇద్దరు రైతుల మీద కేసులు బనాయించి నడిపిస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయము గురించి ప్రభుత్వానికి అర్జీలద్వారా తంతులద్వారా తెలియజెయ్యడం జరిగింది. ఫిబ్రవరి 7 వ తేదిన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారికి, పబ్లిక్ వర్క్సు మంత్రిగారికి ఈ విషయం చెప్పడం జరిగింది. ముఖ్యమంత్రి మీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తుంది కదా అప్పుడు మీరే పరిష్కరించుకోవచ్చునన్నాడు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వస్తుందని ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధముగా కరువు నివారణ కార్యక్రమానికి తూట్లు పొడుస్తూ ఉన్నది. నీరు కార్పడము ముఖ్యముగా జరుగుతున్నది. మంత్రిగారు

[Sri N. Sivarami Reddi] [20th March 1953

ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం చెప్పకూ పులివెందుల తాలూకాలో 9 పనులలో 1,900 మందికి ఉద్యోగము చూపడం అయింది అని అంటారు. కాని బాగా నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య పరిష్కారం కాలేదు. పులివెందుల తాలూకాలో 40 వేల మంది నిరుద్యోగులైన కూలీలు వున్నారు. దానికి ఒక ప్లాను అంటూ ఉన్నట్లు కనబడదు. ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పిన అంకెలుకూడా తప్పుగా ఉన్నవి. పులివెందులతాలూకాలో 9 పనులలో ఒకనికి మాత్రమే జరుగుతున్నట్లు మాకు తెలుస్తూ ఉన్నది. ఆకలి చావులు జరుగుతున్నాయి అంటే మంత్రులు కన్నీరు కార్చుతూ ఉంటారు. ఎప్పుడూకూడా ఈ మాట అంటూ ఉంది ప్రభుత్వం. ఎక్కువ చేయుండండి అంటే అది రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకే పంపిస్తారు. గాని రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు వివిధమైన విచారణ చేస్తుంది మాకు తెలుసును. వారే కరువు పనులు బాధ్యత కావడంవల్ల సరిగా వారు ఈ ఆకలి చావుల గురించి, విచారిస్తారు అని అనుకోవడం దుర్భరము. ఆదర్శకాలలను నియమించి విచారణ జరపించాలి. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో పుత్తూరు తాలూకా రాయలచెర్వు ఫిర్కాలో 21 మంది ఆకలితో చనిపోయినారు అని తెలియంది. ఈ మధ్యనే రాయచోటి తాలూకాలో 11 మంది చనిపోయినారు. చాలా తరంగంమాత్రం జరుగుతుంది. ఫలితం కనబడదు. ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు 13 వ లేదవ మాట్లాడుతు అనేక మాసములుగా కరువుతో ఉన్నవారి ముఖాలలో రక్త హీనత లేదు అన్నారు. నిజముగా ఈ మాటలు కరువుతో బాధపడుతున్న ప్రజలు వింటే చాలా ఆశ్చర్య పడతారు. ప్రజలు గత సంవత్సరమంతా కలుపుచ గుజ్జు, ఊతగడ్డలు, దాదిదాసు తింటూ కాలము గడుపుతూ వచ్చారు. పరిస్థితి ఇలా వుంటే ప్రజలు బాగానే వున్నారు కృశించలేదు, శుష్కించలేదు అని అనడం ఆశ్చర్యంగా వున్నది."

4-20 p.m.

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—"కనుం సభానాయకా అవర్కళే, ఇన్ద పట్జెట్ వివాదత్తిల్ నాన్ కలన్దుకొళ్ళ విరుప్పిన్ఱేన్. కనుం మన్ద్రిగళ్ అవర్కళ్ పేశియపోదు ఒరు కుళప్పమాన నిలైయిల్ 6 మాదత్తిల్ కాగ ఇన్ద పట్జెట్టైక్ కొణ్డువన్దిరుప్పదాగ అవర్ కుఱిప్పిట్టార్. కుఱిప్పాగ పోనఱ ఇణ్డు మూన్ఱు వరుషంగళాగ ఇన్ద మాదాణ పట్జెట్టిల్ తుణ్డు విళున్దు కొణ్డే-తాన వన్దిరుక్కిఱదు. ఆనాల్ ఇన్ద వరుషం అదువదు 1953— 4-ం వరుష పట్జెట్టిల్ రూ 24,000 ఉరియాగక్ కాట్టియిరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. ఏదకనవే కారణం చొన్నార్కళ్ పణ్ణం వన్దువిట్టదు పణ్ణత్తిఱ్కు ఒదుక్కియ నిధిగళిల్ అధికమాక చెలవు చెయ్దిరుక్కిఱోం ఎన్ఱు చొల్లి ఇరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. పుదియ వరికళ్ పోట్టు సరియాన ముఱైయిల్ పణత్తైచ్ చేకరిక్క ముడియవిల్లై. ఇప్పొళుదు పట్జెట్టిల్ తుణ్డు విళున్దుం ఉరి కాట్టియిరున్దుమ్-కూడ ఇణ్డు వరికళైప్ పోట్టు పోకిఱోం అన్ఱు చొల్లి ఇరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. అదావదు కోర్ట్ ఫీసుక్కుం, అదావదు స్టాంపు వరి, ఇదఱ్కు ఇన్నుం అధికమాక వరివిధిత్తుం, పుకైయిలైక్కు విఱ్పనై వరి పోటవేణ్డుం ఎన్ఱుం ఇన్ద ఇణ్డు వరికళైక్ కొణ్డు వన్దిరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. కోర్ట్ ఫీస్ సంబన్ధప్పట్ట వరైయిల్ అదు సంబన్ధమాక వక్కీలుక్కుత్ తెరియుం ఇప్పొళుదు ఇరుక్కుం నిలైయిల్ ఏழైకళుక్కు అధికమాక కోర్ట్టుక్కుప్ పోకముడియామల్ ఇరుక్కిఱార్కళ్ ఎన్బదు అదఱ్కుక్ కారణం ఇన్ద కోర్ట్ ఫీస్ ఉయర్వుదాన్. చిల ఇడంగళిల్ ఏழైకళుక్కు నియాయం కిడైక్కామల్ ఇరుప్పదాల్ అవర్కళ్ కోర్ట్టుకళుక్కుచ్ చెన్ఱు తంగళుడైయ కుఱైగళై తీర్త్తుక్కొళ్ళలామాం ఎన్ఱు ఇరుక్కిఱదు. ఇప్పొళుదు ఇరుక్కుం వరియినాల్ అవర్కళుక్కు అధికమాక కోర్ట్టుకళుక్కుచ్ చెన్ఱు తంగళుడైయ కుఱైగళై తీర్త్తుక్ కొళ్ళల కుడియవిల్లై. ఆకవే తయవుచెయ్దు ఇన్ద వరియై విట్టుక్ కొడుత్తాల్ ఏழైకళ్ నీది మన్ఱత్తిఱ్కుచ్ చెన్ఱు తంగళుడైయ వழక్కుకళైత్ తీర్త్తుక్కొళ్వదఱ్కు వழి ఇరుక్కుం.

"అత్తుడన్ ఇన్ద పుకైయిలైక్కు వరి విదిక్క వేణ్డియదిల్లై. పుకైయిలైయై ఏழైకళ్ తంగళుడైయ ఉణవాకక్ కరుదుకిఱార్కళ్. అదై

20th March 1953] [Sri V. Gopala Gounder]

உணவு பொருள் என்றவகையில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே இவைகளுக்குப்போட்டுவந்த வரியை மத்திய சர்க்கார் பிடுங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதன் பிறகு அதிலிருந்து ஒரு பங்கை திருப்பிக் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். பிறகு அதை நிறுத்தியதால் இப்பொழுது புகையிலைக்கு ஒந்த விற்பனை வரியைப் போடப்போவதாக சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி அதற்கு விற்பனை வரிபோட்டால் ஜனங்களுக்குத் தாங்காது. இது அதிகமாய் ஏழைகளின் உணவாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களை அதிகம் பாதிக்கும். இப்பொழுது உணவு கஷ்டம் இருக்கும்போது அவர்கள் இதையாவது சாப்பிட்டு விட்டு காலம் தள்ளலாம் என்று இருக்கும்போது, அத்துடன் தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் இருக்கும்போது இதற்கும் வரி விதித்தால் ஏழைகள் புகையிலையை வாங்க முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்படும். முன்புகள் இருந்தது இந்த பசியை தாங்கிக் கொள்ள. அதையாவது அவர்கள் உத்காமாக்க் குடித்துவிட்டு காலம் கழித்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அதுவும் இல்லை. புகையிலைகளுக்கு வரி போடாமல் சுருட்டு, சிகெரெட் முதலியவைகளுக்கு வரி போட்டால் எல்லோருக்கும் சரியாகப் போய்விடும். ஏழைகளை பாதிக்காத வகையில் வரியைப் போடலாம். பணக்காரர்களுக்கு வரியைப் போடுவதில் ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை. பணக்காரர்களுக்கு எந்த வரி போட்டாலும் அதற்கு கை தூக்க தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே இந்த புகையிலைக்கு போடப்போகும் வரியை கைவிடவேண்டும்.

" ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தைச் செய்ய வேண்டியதுதான். ஆனால் நம்மிடம் பணம் இல்லை. இருக்கும் பணமும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையில் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்ன பணத்தை வாங்கி இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தை செய்யவேண்டும். நம்முடைய பணத்திலிருந்து செய்யாமல் இருக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" இந்த பட்ஜெட் பூராவும் பார்த்தால் கல்விக்கு வேண்டிய முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே ஒதுக்கியிருந்த பணத்தைவிட இப்பொழுது குறைவாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பொது சுகாதார விஷயத்திலும் போன வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த வருஷம் குறைவாக ஒதுக்கப்படிருக்கிறது. ரூரல் வாட்டர் சப்ளை குடி தண்ணீர் முதலிவைகளுக்கு இந்த வருஷம் குறைவாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம்கூட வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது தெற்கே வந்திருக்கிறது. கனம் மந்திரி சொன்னார் மத்திய ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் வந்துவிடுமோ என்று. தென் ஆற்காட்டில் அதிக பஞ்சமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான இடங்களுக்கு வாட்டர் சப்ளை திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையில் தொகையைக் குறைத்திருப்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, கல்வி முதலியவைகளுக்கு அதிகப்படியாக பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒன்று பார்த்தேன். ஹரிஜன் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் பணம் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கு அப்படியே இருக்கிறது. இதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கு இன்னும் அதிகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* SRI P. M. MUNISWAMI GOUNDER:—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நமது நிதிமந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த 1953-54-ம் வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்ததில் அது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. அதனால் அவரை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபையை ஆரம்பித்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சுமார் 3½ கோடிக்குமேல் குறைந்து இருந்தும் அவர்கள் பொதுஜனங்களின் பேரில் எந்தவிதமான வரி பளுவையும் ஏற்றுத்தாமல் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை சரிப்படுத்தி இந்த வருஷம் ரூ 20,000 உபரி உண்டாகும்படியான ஒரு நிலைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்ததைக் குறித்து மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் நாம் 1½ வருஷத்திற்கு முன் இந்த

[Sri P. M. Muniswami Gounder] [20th March 1953

அரசாங்கத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டபோது பொதுமக்களுக்கு அநேகமாக நம்மிடம் அறுவறுப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. தற்சமயம் நம்முடைய ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபையை அமைத்ததில் மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைக் குறித்து எல்லோரும் உற்சாகத்துடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளை சேலம் ஜில்லாவைக் குறித்து எடுத்து உரைக்க விரும்புகிறேன். கல்வி சம்பந்தமாக ஏற்கனவே இருந்த மந்திரி சபை பல மாறுதல்களை ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டார்கள். அந்த மாறுதலின் பலனாக பிற்பட்ட சமுகத்தினருக்கு ஒரு சலுகையும் இல்லாமல் போகும்படியான சந்தர்ப்பம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் அங்கங்கே ஏற்கனவே ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் இருந்தன. நாவா வட்டத்தில் அவைகள் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டாராலும், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டாராலும் எடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டன. மறுபடியும் அந்த ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளைத் திறப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பமே கிடையாது.

"இரண்டாவது, நாலாவது வகுப்பிலிருந்தே ஆங்கிலம் போதிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. நமது மந்திரி கனம் அவநாசிலிங்கம் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் ஒரு புது மாறுதலை ஏற்படுத்தினார். அவர் எந்த நோக்கத்தோடுச் செய்தாரோ அவருக்குத் தான் தெரியும். அவர் செய்த ஊழலின் காரணத்தால் பிள்ளைகளின் மண்டையில் ஆங்கிலம் ஏற முடியாத நிலையில் தற்போது உண்டாகி இருக்கிறது. ஆறும் வகுப்பில் இவர்கள் ஏ, பி, சி, டி, கற்றுக்கொண்டாலுதான் அவர்களால் கல்லூரியில் படிக்கமுடியும் என்பதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அதைத்தவிர ஆறுவது பார்த்தில் இஷ்ட பாடம் என்று இருந்தது. அதை ஒவ்வொரு கிளாசிலும் இரண்டு சப்ஜெக்ட்டாக எடுத்து வந்தார்கள். பின்னடி இந்த இரண்டும் ஒன்றாகி விட்டது. பின்னடி இந்த இஷ்ட பாடமே இல்லாமல் போய் விட்டது. இதனால் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டம் என்ன வென்றால் அவர்கள் கல்லூரியில் சேனறவுடன் அதாவது இண்டர்மீடியேட் சேன்றவுடன் இரண்டு மூன்று சப்ஜெக்ட்களை ஒரேயடியாக படிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் மாணவர்கள் அவ்விதம் படிக்க முடியாமல் திணரிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு கல்வி திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி இருப்பது அறுவறுப்பை உண்டாக்குகிறது. மாணவர்கள் படிப்பது என்றால் அவர்கள் உற்சாகத்தோடு படிக்க வேண்டும். இவ்விதம் திட்டத்தை அமைப்பதால் அவர்களுடைய உற்சாகத்தை குறைப்பதாகும்.

"மேலும் எஸ். எஸ். எல். சி. பரீட்சை இப்பொழுது நடந்து வருகிறது. அதில் மாணவர்கள் அடையும் கஷ்டத்தைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். எஸ். எஸ். எல். சி. பரீட்சையை ஒரு நாளைக்கு மூன்று நான்கு பரீட்சைகளாக வைக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் வைத்தால் மாணவர்கள் எவ்விதம் எழுத முடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்றிருந்தேன். அவகாசம் இல்லாததால் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"எல்லோருக்கும் ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள் தான். அதுகூட கிடைக்காதவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஐந்து நிமிஷம் கிடைத்த வரையில் நல்லது தான்."

* Sri P. M MUNISWAMI GOUNDER :—" கடைசியாக இந்த காலேஜ் ஹை ஸ்கூல்களுக்கு பெரிய கட்டடங்கள் பட்டணங்களில் கட்ட வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருப்பதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் கிராமங்களில் மேற்படி கட்டடங்களைக் கட்டினால் கிராமங்கள் நல்ல அபிவிருத்தி அடையும் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுப்பதற்கு பதிலாக பேச வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லி இருந்தால் நல்லது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

4–30 p.m. * Sri K. MOIDU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, മലബാറിലെ സാധാരണക്കാരന്റെ ജീവിതത്തോട് ഉയർന്ന പദവിയായ യാതൊന്നുതന്നെ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വരുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് ആ നാടോട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഏററവും വലിയ അനീതിയാണ്. പണ്ടേക്കുപണ്ടേ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു നാടാണ് മലബാറ്. ഏതൊരു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ഈ സ്റ്റേററിന്റെ ഭരണകൂടത്തിലെത്തിയാലും മലബാറിന്റെ

20th March 1953] [Sri K. Moidu]

ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിക്കപ്പെടാത്ത മട്ടിലാണ് കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു കാണുന്നതു്. അവിടുത്തെ കടിയായ നിയമം ഇന്നുവരെ ബലത്തിൽ വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. കടിയാന്മാരുടെ അവശതകൾ പരിഹരിക്കാത്ത കാലത്തോളം അവിടെയുള്ള ഗവേറ്റാ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാതെ ഇരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് പരമാർത്ഥം. അവിടുത്തെ വൈദ്യസഹായം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്ക്കരണം, ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ, തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മ, കുടിൽവ്യവസായം മുതലായ ഏറ്റവും അതിപ്രധാനങ്ങളായ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിലെ എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷേ ഇന്നേവരെ അതിന്ന് ഒരു പോംവഴി കാണാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് പരിശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അടിയന്തരാവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധ്യസഭയത്തിൽനിന്ന് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് വ്യതിചലിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ് പരമാർത്ഥം. ജനാദിലാഷങ്ങളെ മാനിക്കാത്ത കാലത്തോളം ഈ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്ന് ജനാധിപത്യവാദികളാണെന്ന് അവകാശപ്പെടുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ജനാഭിലാഷങ്ങളെ മാനിക്കാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്ന് സാധിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു് സൂനപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ തലയ്ക്കുള്ള ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് പ്രതിനിധികരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അപ്പോൾ ഈ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് തികച്ചും മുതലാളിത്ത താല്പര്യത്തെ പ്രതിനിധികരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് അർത്ഥം. അതുകൊണ്ടു അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ചില മാററങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് നിർബ്ബന്ധമായി വരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ഒരു മാററത്തിന്ന് ശ്രമിക്കാത്ത കാലത്തോളം ഇന്ന് നിലവിലുള്ള ബഡ്ജററിന്ന് ഇത്തരത്തിൽ മാത്രമേ രൂപം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിന്നും അഭിലാഷത്തിന്നും അനുസരിച്ച് തികച്ചും ജനകീയ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിന്ന് ആവശ്യമായ ആൾക്കൂട്ടിയും മനസ്സൈയ്യവും ഈ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്ന് ഉണ്ടായിത്തീരട്ടെ എന്ന മാത്രമേ ഈ ബഡ്ജററിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഈ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ നയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഒററവാചകത്തിൽ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളു."

*SRI M P. SUBRAMANIAM:—"കണം ഉപദേശി സഭാ നായകർ അവർകളേ! ഇന്ത മാകാണം മുഴുതും പഞ്ചം പാവി ഇരുക്കിറതെന്നു സൊല്ലുകിറാർകൾ. അതൈ എപ്പടിത് തീർക്ക വേണ്ടും എൻപതു താൻ പിർച്ചിനൈ. പല ജില്ലാക്കളിലേ സർക്കാർ ഗിസ്തി വജാ സെയ്തിരുക്കിറാർകൾ. അങ്കുള്ള വിവസായികൾ ഇന്ത പഞ്ച നിലൈമൈയിൽ പടും കഷ്ടത്തിൻ കാരണമാക പോതിയ വരുമാനം ഇല്ലാതതുനാൽ കുറിപ്പിട്ട ഗിസ്തി കട്ട മുടിയ വില്ലൈ. അവർകളുക്കു സർക്കാർ തക്കാവിക്കടൻ, കിണററു, മാനിയം കൊടുക്ക വേണ്ടും. കുടിതണ്ണീർ വസതി ഇൻറി തവിക്കിറാർകൾ. സർക്കാർ ഇവർകളുക്കു പണം ഒതുക്കുമാറു കേട്ടുക് കൊള്ളുകിറേൻ.

"സേലം ജില്ലാവിലേ നീർപ്പാസന വസതി കിടൈയാതു, തണ്ണീർ വസതിയും കിടൈയാതു. ഇതുത്തു തലി കിരാണ്ടു സെയ്തു തണ്ണീർ വസതി സെയ്യുമാറു കേട്ടുക് കൊള്ളുകിറേൻ.

"അടുത്ത പടിയാക 1953–54-ാം വരുഷ ബട്ജെറ്റിൽ പണം ഒതുക്കപ്പടവില്ലൈ. കണം മുതൽ മന്ത്രിമി അവർകൾ ഇന്ത പഞ്ച നിവാരണത്തിർക്കാക മത്തിയ സർക്കാരിടം പണം കേട്ക വേണ്ടും. ഇതു പററി എല്ലാ മെമ്പർകളുക്കു ഒത്തുഴൈക്ക വേണ്ടുമെൻറു കേട്ടുക് കൊള്ളുകിറേൻ. വിവസായികൾ നല്ല മഴൈ ഇല്ലാത കാരണത്തിനാൽ വിവസായം പാതിക്കപ്പട്ടു അവർകളിടം ഉള്ള പണം കുറൈന്തു വിട്ടതു. ആകൈയാൽ കൊഞ്ചം മഴൈ ഇരുന്ത പോതിലുംകൂട വറുമൈയിൻ കാരണമാക, അവർകൾ പയിർ സെയ്വതുക്കു പണം കിടൈയാതു. ആതലാൽ സർക്കാർ മാനിയക്കടൻ കൊടുത്തുതവുമാറു കേട്ടുക് കൊള്ളുകിറേൻ. ഇതുക്കാക സർക്കാർ മുൻവന്താലൊഴിയ ഏഴൈ വിവസായികളുക്കു പലൻ അളിക്ക മുടിയാതു.

"അരസാങ്കം പെരിയ പെരിയ തിട്ടങ്കളേ എടുത്തുക് കൊള്വതൈ വിട ചിറിയ ചിറിയ തിട്ടങ്കളേ എടുത്തുക്കൊണ്ടു പാവി വസതി സെയ്തുക് കൊടുത്തല മികവും നൻറുക ഇരുക്കും. സേലം ജില്ലാവിലേ തുരിച നിലങ്കൾ നിറൈയ ഇരുക്കിൻറന. നിലം ഇല്ലാതു കഷ്ടപ്പട്ടുക്കൊണ്ടിരുക്കും ഏഴൈകളുക്കു നിലങ്കൾ അളിത്തു ഉതവിനാൽ മികവും നൻറുക ഇരുക്കും. വിവസായികളുക്കുത് തക്കാവിക്കടൻ കൊടുക്ക മുൻവര വേണ്ടുമ. ഇവൈകളേ യെല്ലാം സർക്കാർ ഉടനടിയാക കവനിക്ക വേണ്ടുമായ്ക് കേട്ടുക്കൊള്ളുകിറേൻ.

[Sri M. P. Subramaniam] [20th March 1953

சேலம் ஜில்லா, ஆத்தூர் தாலூகாவில் நிலம் இல்லாத ஏழைகளுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கும்படியாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இணறுகளை ஆங்காங்கே வெட்டிக் கொடுத்து தண்ணீர் வசதியை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

"சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் கொல்லி மலையிலும் பச்சை மலையிலும் வாழும் மலை ஜாதியாருக்கு கல்வி வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டும். குறைந்தது 4 கிராமங்களுக்காகிலும் ஒரு பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். அவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கு பண உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

4-40 p.m. *Sri C. MUTHIAH PILLAY :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! ஆரணியாறு, வலையாறு, மாலம்புழா திட்டத்திற்கு அதிக தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கையில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நாளடைவில் சீர்கெட்டுவரும் காவேரி, வெண்ணறு, வெட்டாறு திருத்தத்திற்குக் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுவதில்லை. Tail-end கிராமங்களுக்கு இவ்வருடம் ஜலமே வந்து பாயவில்லை. சீர்காழி தாலூகாவில் வேட்டங்குடி, பெருந்தோட்டம் முதலிய கிராமங்களில் காலப்பிறபாடாய் ஜலம் பாய்ந்து பிறகு சாகுபடி செய்தார்கள். சமீபத்தில் அடித்த புயலால் பயிர்கள் பூராவும் அழிந்து கிராம மக்கள் மறுவருட சாகுபடிக்கு விதை நெல், சாப்பாட்டு நெல் முதலியவை இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டார்கள். நான் என்னுடைய முயற்சியினால் அக்கிராமத்திலுள்ள தேவைக்கு நெல் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து வந்தேன். மேலும் இந்நிலையில் சர்க்கார் ரூ. 100-க்கு மேல் கிஸ்தி ரிமிஷன் கிடையாது என்று உத்திரவிட்டிருப்பது மக்களுக்கு அதிருப்தியளிக்கிறது.

"கிராம மக்கள் கிராமத்தில் கோருபவை வைத்திய வசதி, மின்சார வசதி, கல்வி, ரஸ்தாவே தவிற இங்கு நடக்கும் ஆந்திரப் பிரச்னையைப் பற்றியோ, தெரு நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பற்றியோ அல்ல. கிராமங்களில் ரோடு அமைத்துக்கொள்ள கிராமத்தவர்களே தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ரோடு போகும் பாதை P.W.D., ரெவினியூ முதலிய டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து Highways மாற்றுவதோ, சொந்த பட்டாதாரர்களிடமிருந்து acquire செய்து கொடுப்பதோ கிடையாது. ஆகையால் ரஸ்தா போகும் இடத்தை acquire செய்து கொடுத்துவிட்டால் கிராமவாசிகள் அவர்கள் ரோட்டை போடுக்கொள்வார்கள். Harijan தெரு ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் கிராமத்தைவிட்டு சில மைலுக்கு அப்பால் இருப்பதாலும், பல வாய்க்கால்களைக் கடந்து அவர்கள் தங்கள் வீட்டிற்குப் போகவேண்டியிருப்பதாலும் உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு உத்திரவு செய்து, நிதியையும் கொடுத்து கிராம ரோடுகளைச் சீர்செய்ய வேண்டுகிறேன்.

"சீர்காழி தாலூகா தலைமை ஆஸ்பத்திரியை கவர்ண்மெண்டார் எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என விதி இருந்தும் பல வருடங்களாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. மேலும் Maternity ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருந்தும் Lady doctor பல வருடங்களாகப் போடவில்லை.

"பிறகு கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் நிலையை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். வெட்டிமை, தலையாரி, கிராமத் தலைவர், கர்ணம் ஆக 6 பேருக்கும் மொத்த சம்பளம் ரூ. 115. இதற்கு சர்க்கார் அவர்கட்கு வேலை கொடுப்பது அசாத்தியம். சர்க்கார் வருடாவருடம் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளிடம் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு அதிக கௌரவம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்கள் தான் சர்க்காரின் அடிப்படை அஸ்திவார உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் என்றும் சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களின் குறைபை சர்க்கார் போக்கவேண்டுமானால், பஞ்சாயத்து எலக்ஷனில் கலந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றும், சர்க்காரால் கமிஷன் அனுப்பிக் கூப்பிடும் இடங்களுக்கு Trevelling allowance-ம், N.G.O-க்களுக்கும், உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் வைத்திய, கல்விச் சலுகை காட்டியது போல் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் காட்டப்படவேண்டும். கர்ணங்களில் நன்றாக வேலை செய்பவர்களையும் Resurvey-க்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பழக்கம் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும். கிஸ்தி வசூல் காலங்களில் ரயத்துக்களிடமிருந்து வசூல் செய்யும் முன்பு, அவர்களைத் தாலூகா

20th March 1953] [Sri C. Muthiah Pillay]

உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் நெருங்கிப் பணத்தைக் கேட்பது மிக்க கஷ்டத்தைத் தருகிறது. ஜமாபந்தி மாமூல் பழக்கம் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும். ஜமா நதியில் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை மிகக் கேவலமாயக் கூபபிடும் பழக்கம் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும்.

"தஞ்சை விவசாயச் சட்டம் அதிக பலன் கொடுத்திருந்தாலும், ரயத்துகள் விவசாயிகளிடம் பழைய கடன்களைப் பிடித்தும், மனைக்கட்டுகளைக் காலிசெய்யச் சொல்வதும் அதிகத தொந்திரவாக இருப்பதால் சர்க்கார் இதற்கு ஒரு வழி செய்தாகவேண்டும். நடுத்தரகாரர்கள் (குத்தகைக்காரர்) குத்தகை நிலத்தை எடுத்து சட்டத்தினால் கூடுதலாக கொடுக்கும் பாகத்தை நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் தள்ளிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் எனக் குறிப்பிடவேண்டும். இது சின்ன குத்தகைதாரர்களுக்குச் செய்யாவிடில் அவர்களது சொந்த சொத்தை இழக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"கொள்ளிடம் பாலம் சுமார் ரூ. 28 லட்சத்திற்கு மதிப்பிட்டு ஆரம்பித்து 2½ வருடமாகியும் இன்னும் அஸ்திவார வேலை முடியவில்லை. சென்ற 6 மாதகாலமாக 1 டிவிஷன் அப்படியே தூங்குகிறது. அதை சாக்கார் உடனடியாக வேலையை ஆரம்பித்து கூடிய விரைவில் முடிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

"என் தொகுதியில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள் அதிகம். அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான நூல், கட்டுமரம் முதலியவை சர்க்காரால் கடனாக கொடுக்கப் படவேண்டும். குடியிருப்புகுகு கடற்கரை ஓரமுள்ள சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்கை இவர்களுக்கு இனாமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். புயல் நிவாரணத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் நேரிடையாக ஏழைகளுக்கு சுவனித்து உதவியதற்கு நன்றிசெலுத்தி எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the first time we are given official figures showing the income and expenditure of the Andhra districts. These figures show that the income of the Telugu area is less than half of the income shown against non-Andhra districts. In arriving at this disparity certain discrimination was made in apportioning the income-tax, the Union excise duty and the sales tax. The income from Bellary district and the entire income from the Madras City are excluded from the Telugu share and expenditure on Tungabhadra project is shown against expenditure of the Telugu area. Anyhow, there is now no use of quarrelling over the accounts rendered by the Government at a time when the partition is impending.

" With regard to individual items in the Budget, I would like to make one or two observations. It is now proposed to levy sales tax on tobacco, both raw and manufactured. It is explained in this connexion that the Government of India have stopped giving the compensation of fifty-six lakhs of rupees per annum and that we are given back the freedom to levy sales tax on tobacco. But this cannot be the criterion to levy sales tax on tobacco which is mainly the luxury of the poor man. I would, therefore, suggest that instead of levying a tax on tobacco the Government shou'd examine the scope of increasing the sales tax on luxuries of the rich people in the State.

" Sir, in Bapatla and Ongole taluks, there are vast tracts of land which can be brought under wet cultivation by enlarging the head sluice of the Kommamur canal at Vijayavada and by expanding the irrigation channels from the Kommamur canal. The ryots

also do not grudge to pay a betterment tax for this purpose. The possibilities of this improvement were also examined by the Krishna Western Divisional Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department and I would request the Government to expedite the execution of the scheme and thus bring the vast tracts of lands lying in the area under wet cultivation.

"It is reported and the Government are also aware of the fact that the people of Guntur town are experiencing lot of difficulty in securing drinking water. I would request the Government that they should expedite the execution of the water-supply scheme which has been withheld for want of adequate finances. I would also request the Government to examine the proposal of keeping the Kommamur canal flowing till April 15, in order to enable the Guntur Municipality to fill up its reservoir for drinking purposes.

"With regard to khaddar even when we were in the grip of foreign rule Gandhiji announced a prize of one lakh of rupees to any one who could invent an improved charka which was capable of spinning more yarn to enable the spinner to earn a decent wage. But our Government wedded to Gandhian principles, have not been working in that direction. While admitting the acute distress among the handloom weavers, no provision has been made in the Budget for their immediate relief. It is also reported that the gruel centres opened in certain weaving areas in Rayalaseema have since been closed. I wish to urge the Government to take immediate steps for providing relief to the handloom weavers and I would like to point out that there is no use in mere expression of sympathy on the part of the Government. They should take immediate steps to relieve the distress."

*SRI K. VENKAIAH :—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా! ఈ బడ్జెటును ప్రభుత్వం తరఫున ఆర్థికమంత్రి ప్రవేశపెట్టినారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యమీద, తదితర సమస్యలమీద వివాదాలు రెచ్చగొట్టడానికే యత్నం చేసినట్లు ఈ బడ్జెటును చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. అదులో బళ్ళారి జిల్లాను తీసుకొని వెళ్లి ఆంధ్రేతర ప్రాంతంతో కలిపి అక్కడ ఖర్చును మాత్రము ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతపు ఖర్చులతో చేరడం చాలా విచిత్రమైన విషయంకాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. వివాదాన్ని రెచ్చగొట్టడానికి తీసికొన్న చర్యకాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇందులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలందరూ కూడా ఈ విషయంమీద చాలా ఆందోళన పడుతున్నారు. అంతేకాదు ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ఎన్ని పార్టీలున్నప్పటికికూడా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విషయమై ఏకముగా ఉన్నారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర ఉద్యమమునకు వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉన్నవారిని ఎదుర్కొనగలరు. మత్తయ్య చెట్టిగారు ఆయన ఒక గొప్ప ధనవంతుడు కావచ్చును. ఆయన పూర్వంనుంచి కూడా జస్టిస్ పార్టీలో ఉన్నవాడు; బ్రిటిషువారి హయాములో వారి అడుగులకు మడుగు లొత్తేవాడు. అప్పుడుకూడా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ వచ్చారు. అలాంటి పెద్దమనిషి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ ఫలానివారని, శంకర రెడ్డిగారిని, నాయకులుగా ఎన్నుకోవలెనని చెప్పడం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రకీయాలలో నెత్తళలను తయారుచేయుటకు కుట్రయే అవుతుంది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలుసుకోగలరు. కాబట్టి ఆంధ్రకాంగ్రెసు వాదులు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల అభిప్రాయమును గమనించియైనా మరి జాగ్రత్తగా అన్ని విషయములను గమనించి మత్తయ్య చెట్టిగారికి పాఠం చెప్పినందుకు సంతోషం. అంతేకాదు తమ సమస్యలను తామే

20th March 1953] [Sri K. Venkaiah]

పరిష్కరించుకోవాలని, తమ భాషలో తమవ్యవహారాలు జరుపుకోవలెనని, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కావాలని ఆంధ్రులు కోరుతున్నారు. తమ భాషలో తమ భాషలో వ్యవహరించుకోవలెనని రాష్ట్రాన్ని సాధించుకున్నారు. ఇటువంటి సమయములో నిజముగా అధినందించవలసినది పోయి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అన్ని ఆవరోధములు కల్పించి రాష్ట్ర విభజన కావాలనటం ఆటంకి తత్వం అని చెప్పాడు అంటే, ఆక్షేపన చేయసాగాడంటే ఇది ఆంధ్రులకు రెచ్చగొట్టటముగాదా? ఈ విధంగా రెచ్చగొడుతూ బడ్జెటు చర్చలలో ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులు క్షుద్రస్వభావులు అని, అసలు విషయాన్ని పదిలి మాట్లాడారనటం నిజంగా పాడడముతప్ప వేరుగాదు. అనుమానాలు కలిగించి చర్చ పక్కకు నెట్టింది ప్రభుత్వం.

"ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి చాలా కష్టముగా ఉన్నదని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చెప్పేరు. ఆయన ప్రభుత్వం చాలా ప్రమాదమైన స్థితిలో ఉన్నది అన్నాడు. ఈ రోజున ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి చాలా ప్రమాదములో ఉన్నది అనేది వాస్తవమే. ఆర్థికమంత్రి దీన్ని అంగీకరించాడు. ప్రభుత్వం పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికను అంగీకరించింది. గాని దానికి పురిటులోనే సంధి కొట్టింది. దీన్ని ఆర్థికమంత్రి చెప్పాలుకూడా. ఈ సమస్యలు పరిష్కారం కావాలంటే ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తి పెంపొందించాలి, అంటే రైతాంగానికి భూములను ఇవ్వాలి. అంతేగాని బంజరు భూములను మార్కెటులో పేలుడుకు పెడతామంటే అది నిజముగా ప్రజలకు సహాయముచేయడమా? రైతాంగముయొక్క కొనుగోలుశక్తిని పెంచడానికి బదులు అన్నింటికీ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆడగవలెనని చెప్పడం పూర్తి పరిష్కారంగాదు అని చెబుతున్నాను."

* SRI P. CHELLATHURAI :—" కనం ఉదవి సభానాయకర్ అవర్కళే, ఇన్ద నెరుక్కడియాన సమయత్తిల్ నిధి మన్ద్రిగి అవర్కళ్ ఇన్ద వరవు సెలవు దిట్టత్తైత్ తయారిత్తు ఇన్ద సభైయిన్ మున్ వైత్తతర్కు అవరై నాన్ పారాట్టుకిఱేన్. ఇరామనాదపురం జిల్లా తిరువాడానై తాలూకా ఎల్లా వకైయిలుం మికవుం పిర్పోక్కాన నిలైయిల్ ఇరుక్కిఱదు. అన్ద తాలూకా జనంగళ్ పడుం కష్టం సొల్ల ముడియాద. అవర్కళుక్కు ఉదవి సెయ్య ఎవ్వళవు పణం ఒదుక్కినాలుం తకుదియాక ఇరుక్కుం. అవర్కళ్ పడుం కష్టంగళై ఎడుత్తుచ్ సొల్వదర్కు అవకాశమిల్లై. తిరువాడానైక్కు పక్కత్తిల్ తొణ్డి ఎన్ఱ ఒరు సిఱు తుఱైముగప్ పట్టణం ఇరుక్కిఱదు. అదు పురాణ కాలత్తిలిరున్దే ఒరు తుఱైముగమాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. మత్తియ అచాంగం అన్ద తాలూకావిలుళ్ళ తొణ్డిత్ తుఱై ముగత్తైత్ పెరిదాక విస్తరిత్తాల్ ఇరామనాదపురం జిల్లావిన్ పొరుళాదార నిలైయై ఒరు వకైయిల్ పలప్పడుత్తలాం ఎన్ఱు నాన్ నంబుకిఱేన్. ఇప్పొழுదు నెరుక్కడియాన కాలం ఎన్ఱు అచాంగత్తార్ సొల్లినార్కళ్. పణం, ఇల్లై ఎన్ఱు పదిల్ సొల్లుకిఱార్కళ్. ఉళ్ళదైక్ కొణ్డు నల్లదు సెయ్ ఎన్ఱు పழமొழி సొల్లువార్కళ్. అన్ద వకైయిల్ ఇప్పొழுదు పఞ్చస్వరాణత్తిర్కు ఎన్ఱు ఒదుక్కప్పడుం పణం పామర వివసాయ మక్కళుక్కు ఉదవుం నిలైయిల్ పోయ్ చ్ సేరుకిఱదా ఎన్ఱు కణ్కణ్ణిప్పదు మికవుం అవశియం. ఎంగు పార్త్తాలుం కూక్కుర్ల్. పఞ్చత్తిర్కు ఎన్ఱు ఒదుక్కప్పట్ట పణం వివసాయ కడనుక్కు ఎన్ఱు ఒదుక్కప్పట్ట పణం వివసాయికళుడైయ కైక్కుప్పోయ్ చ్ సేరువదిల్లై. రూ. 100 కడన్ వాంగ వేణ్డుమెన్ఱాల్ రూ. 200 వరైయిల్ సెలవు సెయ్యవేణ్డియదాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు ఎన్ఱ కూక్కుర్ల్ పలమాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. ఇదు మికవుం వెట్కమార్కవుం వేటిక్కైయాకవుం ఇరుక్కిఱదు. ఆంగిల ఆదిక్కం ఇరున్ద కాలత్తిల్ సిల అదికారికళిడం ఇరున్ద లంచప్పழக்கత்తై కాట్టిలుం ఇప్పొழுదు మికవుం అదికమాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. అదువుం పరిణామమాక త్తాణ్డవం ఆడుకిఱదు. ఇదై ఒழிప్పదర్కు వழி ఒన్ఱు తాన్ తోన్ఱుకిఱదు. ఇదై నేరుజియో అల్లదు రాజాజియో అల్లదు వేఱు ఒరు సిలవురో అవదరిత్తాలుం కూడ ఇన్ఱైయ దినం ఇరుక్కుం ఇన్ద లంచప్ప

4-50 p.m.

பழக்கத்தைப் போக்க முடியாது. சமூகத்தில காந்தீய முறையில் பொது உடமைத் திட்டம் புகுத்தப்பட்டு அப்பொழுது நாம் எல்லாரும் சேர்ந்து முயன்றால் தான் இதை ஒழிக்க முடியும் என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக மேழிச் செல்வம் என்ற ஒரு மாதாந்திரப் பத்திரிகையை அரசாங்கம் நடத்துகிறது. 'சும்மா இருந்த சங்கை ஊதிக் கெடுத்தானும் ஆண்டி' என்று ஒரு தமிழ் பழமொழியுண்டு. அதைப் போல இந்தப் பத்திரிகையில் தாசில்தார் ரூ. 500 வரையில் கடன் கொடுப்பார், ஆர். டி. ஓ. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் கடன் கொடுப்பார், ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ரூபாய் 5,000 வரையில கடன் கொடுப்பார் என்றெல்லாம் எழுதி இருக்கிறது. அதை வாசக சாலைகளில் பார்த்து வாசித்து விட்டு விவசாயிகளுடைய குழந்தைகள் தங்களுடைய பெற்றோர்களிடம் சொல்லி அவர்களை எங்களிடம் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் வந்து இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு உத்தரவு இருக்கிறதாம். நீங்கள் கேட்டு வாங்கித் தரவில்லையே என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி அதிகாரிகளைக் கேட்டால் அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், அந்த மாதிரியான கடன்கள் கொடுப்பதற்கு கடுமையான நிபந்தனைகள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், தகுதி இல்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன கொடுத்து அந்தப பணம் திரும்பி வருவதற்கு மார்க்கம் இல்லாவிட்டால் எங்களுடைய சம்பளத்திலிருந்து சர்க்கார் பிடித்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று. இவ்விதம் நிபந்தனை ஏதும் இருந்தால் அதை நீக்கி விட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உடனே கடன் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் பணம் இல்லாவிட்டால் அவர்களால் கடன் எழுப்ப முடியும். அரசாங்கம் விரும்பினால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து கடன் பெற முடியும். பாமர விவசாய மக்களைப் 5, 6 வருஷமாக பஞ்சப் பேய் பிடித்திருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு வேறு யாரும் கடன் கொடுப்பார் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய வேறு வழிகளும் வகுக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே நிபந்தனை இருக்குமானால் அதை எடுத்து விட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் வசதி உடனடியாகக் கிடைக்கும்படியான ஏற்பாட்டை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI B. GANGAYYA NAIDU :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Budget represents the policies and programmes of the Government, and is placed before the Assembly for the approval of the Members. As such I wish to offer a few observations upon the proposals contained in the budget. On an examination of those proposals, I find they are in no way helpful to the common man. Therefore I regret to say that I cannot agree to the proposals and provisions made in the Budget. I shall presently submit my reasons for saying so.

"Sir, unemployment is on the increase. Instead of finding ways and means for solving this problem, I find some of the legislation passed by the Government only accentuates the problem For example I wish to refer to the results of the introduction of Prohibition in our State. After the introduction of Prohibition lakhs of people who do not own lands and who are accustomed only to do manual labour have been thrown out of employment. They are not able to maintain themselves and their families. They are reduced to abject poverty. Again, after the introduction of Prohibition, Government definitely promised that they would give 'banjar' lands and cultivable waste lands to these people for cultivation. But the Government failed to implement that promise. The result is, a majority of these tappers who were thrown out of their profession, are idle.

20th March 1953] [Sri B. Gangayya Naidu]

"There is another class of people who are suffering on account of this unemployment problem. They are the weaver class and they form a considerable part of our society. They are not able to find employment. The wages they earn are not sufficient to maintain them and their families consequent on the dumping of mill-made cloth in rural and urban areas of the State. In this matter, Government should take steps to impress upon the Government of India the need for accepting the recommendation made by this legislature, namely, reservation of manufacture of certain varieties of cloth by the handloom weavers. This alone will relieve them from the distress and starvation which they are now facing.

"I would now like to say a few words about our agricultural labourers. As we all know, about 85 per cent of the people in our State are purely dependent on agricultural industry. Of these only a very few own lands and the rest are agricultural labourers. Agricultural operations give them employment only for a month or two in the year and during the rest of the year they are idle. It was therefore suggested to the Government on the floor of this Assembly that they should start cottage industries in centres where the agricultural labour population is dense. This suggestion was not accepted and nothing has been done to find employment for this large number of agricultural labourers.

"With regard to the tenancy reforms introduced in our State I wish to bring a few points to the notice of the House. Consequent upon the introduction of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act, big landlords and proprietors in my district and especially in the taluk of Veeravalli are taking the law into their own hands and evicting thousands and thousands of poor tenants. We are not able to find work for these poor people . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. Mr. Rangasami Reddiar."

* SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—"Sir, the one redeeming feature in the budget presented this year is that it shows a small surplus though nominal in nature. Perhaps the Hon. Finance Minister did not want to be a Prodigal son for a second time in succession. Whatever may be the reasons, to that extent of showing surplus, he deserves all congratulations. But, how far the several allotments made under different heads are going to be utilized properly for the maximum benefit of the common man, one has to wait and see. I have got my own misgivings and I don't have any optimistic views about it because of the bitter experience in the past. Sir, for the past ten days the walls of this House have been resounding with the cries of the poor people through the voice of their chosen representatives regarding the famine conditions. Time and again, both in this House and outside, the Hon. Members on the Treasury Benches are reminding us that the famine conditions are mainly due to the failure of monsoons in successive years during the past 5 or 6 years. No doubt it is the main reason. But it is not the only reason. The Government also have failed in their duties and responsibilities. On a cursory glance of the several 5 p.m.

demands, one cannot fail to notice the huge amounts demanded by the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Works Department. Out of a total sum of Rs. 69·54 crores, an amount of Rs. 15·60 crores is demanded under five heads for capital works, minor and major irrigation works and electricity schemes. But it is the view of many people outside, besides myself, that these funds are not being properly utilized for the benefit of the common man. It is misused in many cases. I would cite a small example. There is a small anicut Periyakavandam on the river Ayyaru near the village of Mettur in Tiruchirappalli district. It was constructed some 150 years ago and during the unprecedented floods of 1941, it was completely washed away. During 1943–44, the Government spent about Rs. 54,000 on constructing a new dam. Unfortunately during the next floods, the entire new construction was again washed away. All these nine years from 1944 to 1953, the Government are annually putting up temporary mud dams at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Investigations were made and in one of the interpellations on 5th December 1952 the Hon. Minister for Public Works said that he could not forecast when the construction of a new dam would be undertaken. I have to say this because there is an ayacut of about 249·24 acres of wet land under this dam and the agriculturists are assured of water-supply year after year and now they have to suffer a lot on account of the failure of water-supply.

"Also there is a tank in Maradi and this is fed by a channel from the river Talughai and it has an ayacut of about 200 acres. In 1943 the Government proposed to construct a head sluice at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,200 and they demanded one-third of the cost from the ryots. The ryots readily deposited the money in 1943 and till now the construction is not taken up. On the 17th March 1953 the Superintending Engineer visited the place and inspected the site and to-day I have received a letter to that effect from the villagers. All these things will go to show that the agriculturists are not being properly encouraged and their interests are not being properly looked after by the officials. The outlook of the officials and that of the Government is the same old outlook and in the same way idea of sovereignty still continues. Many public servants create an impression that they are still the representatives of foreign ruler and not the representatives of the public whose interests they should have in mind."

*SRI K. H. BOMMAN :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் 1953-54-ம் ஆண்டுக்கான வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை இச் சபையின்முன் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார். கடந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய்க்குமேல் துண்டு விழுந்தது. அப்படி இருந்தும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் புது வரிகளைப் புகுத்தாமல் 20 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் உபரியாகத் காண்பித்திருப்பதைக் கண்டு அதைத் தயார் செய்த கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை பாராட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தவிரவும் இந்த மந்திரி சபை அரசாங்கத்தை மேற்கொண்டு சுமார் 1 வருடமாகிறது. இந்த குறுகிய காலத்தில் பல கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவித்து நல்ல முறையில் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தி வருகிறது. ஒரு பக்கம் பஞ்சம் மற்றொரு பக்கம் புயல், இவைகள் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் பஞ்சத்தை

20th March 1953] [Sri K. H. Bomman]

தடுக்க வேண்டியதற்கான கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளையும் இன்னும் மற்ற ஏற்பாடுகளையும் நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் நிவாரணம் அளித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இவையெல்லாமிருப்பினும் என் ஜில்லாவையொட்டி சில விஷயங்களைச்சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் காணாத ஒரு புதுமையை இன்று நாம் காணுகின்றோம். அதாவது நீலகிரியில் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக குடி தண்ணீருக்கு நிறைய கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. ஏன் குடி தண்ணீருக்கு இவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் வந்திருக்கிறதெனறால் காட்டிலாகாவின் கவனக் குறைவால் அங்குள்ள காடுகளெல்லாம் விவசாயத்துக்காக அழிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் மழை பெய்வதற்கு வசதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் புல்லாந்தரை பூமிகள் ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்களாகப் பரவி இருக்கிறது. அங்கு காடுகளை வளர்ப்பதற்கு முன் வருகின்ற தனி நபர்களுக்கு நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கச் சர்க்கார் எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து காடுகளை வளர்க்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இதற்கு வேண்டிய பண உதவியையும் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும். இரண்டாவதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் மின்சார வெட்டினால் வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டம் ஏற்படும் என்று யூகமாக தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால் இந்த மின்சாரத்தை தென் இந்தியாவின் ஒரு பகுதிக்கு டைக்காரா மின்சார நிலையம் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்கிறது. பவானிசாகரை விவசாயிகளின் நன்மைக்காக பல கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் போட்டுக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள். இந்த சாகர் நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவின் தண்ணீரை எதிர்ப்பார்த்தத் தான் இதைக் கட்ட சர்க்கார் முன் வந்துள்ளனர். இன்று நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் மழையில்லாவிட்டால் பவானிசாகருக்கு தண்ணீர் எங்கு கிடைக்கும். பவானிசாகரைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமானால் நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் காடுகளை வளர்க்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்காக நிலங்கள் அதாவது புல்லாந்தரைகள் ஆயிரக்கணக்கில் இருக்கிறது. காடுகளை வளர்கக முன் வரும் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் முன் வருபவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உடனடியாக காடுகளை வளர்க்கச் செய்தால், பவானிசாகரைக் காப்பாற்றமுடியும் இல்லாவிடில் சிலவு செய்த பணம் சர்க்காருக்கு வீண் விரையம் ஆகும். அந்த புல்லாந்தரையில் சாய மரமும் (Wattle trees) சினகோனுவையும் பயிரிடலாம். இப்படி இந்த மரங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்தால் மழை வருவதற்கும் தவிர நம் நாட்டுக்குத் தேவையான சாயப்பட்டையும் கொயினு மருந்தும் கிடைக்கும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக அங்கே சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நிலங்கள் பரந்து இடக்கின்றன. அந் நிலங்களை நிலமில்லாத ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று உத்திரவு இருக்கிறது. பின்னால் ஒரு உத்தரவு பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு யாருக்கும் நிலம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்றும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு உத்திரவுகளும் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று முரணாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பிந்திய உத்திரவை சர்க்கார் ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படி செய்தால் முந்திய உத்திரவுப்படி நிலமில்லாத ஏழைகள் தரிசாய் கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை விவசாயம் செய்யமுடியும். இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஊரில் ரேஷன் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கும் அரிசி ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி கனம் ஆரி கௌடர்கூட வெகு தெளிவாகத் தெரிவித்தார். இப்பொழுது ரேஷன் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கப்படும் அரிசியை சாப்பிட முடியாமல் இருக்கிற்து. சாப்பிட்டால் வயிற்றில் பிணி ஏற்படுகிறது. சாப்பிடாமல் இருந்தால் பட்டினியால் சாகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. Open market-ல் அரிசியை அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு அதை வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லை. இதைத் தவிர தக்காவி கடனுக்கு ஒரு தாலூகாவில், அது வது குன்னூர் தாலூக வில் வாய்தாகொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற தாலூகாகளுக்கும் வாய்தா கொடுக்கும்படியாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்களையும் நேரில் கண்டு பேசியிருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே உதகமண்டலம் தாலூகாவுக்கும் வாய்தா கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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5-10 p.m. * SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" ఉపాధ్యక్షా ! నేడు ఆంధ్రదేశమంతటాకూడా కరువు పరిస్థితులు చాలా తీవ్రంగా వున్నాయి. అయినప్పటికీ ఆవిషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవటం లేదు. క్షామ నివారణకుగాను తగినంత మొత్తాన్ని బడ్జెటులో కేటాయించలేదు. కరువు కాటకాలతో అలమటిస్తున్న పేద ప్రజానీకాన్ని ఉద్ధరించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం సంకల్పించకపోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలన్నిటిలోనూ కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడివున్నవనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియనటువంటిదికాదు. వినప్పటికి తమకేమన్నట్లు వారు ఉదాసీన భావాని ప్రదర్శించడం సహింపరాని విషయం. ఆంధ్రులపట్ల ఇటువంటి వైఖరి ప్రదర్శించడం ఎంతమాత్రం సక్రమమైందికాదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. పక్షపాతరహితంగా, ప్రాంతీయ విభేదాలకు అతీతంగా ఈ మంత్రివర్గంవారు వర్తించాలి. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అమలుజరుపవలసిన అనేక ప్రాజెక్టులను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆపివేసింది. అనేక స్కీములకుగాను కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలను తగ్గించివేసింది. ఇందుకు కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలు మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ సంవత్సరం బెజవాడ థెర్మల్ స్టేషనుకుగాను బడ్జెటు అంచనాలలో 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయించారు. అయితే రివైజుడు ఎస్టిమేట్లలో దానిని మూడు లక్షలకు తగ్గించారు. అదేవిధంగా మాన్‌కండ్ ప్రాజెక్టు నిమిత్తం కేటాయించిన 261 లక్షల మొత్తాన్ని 216 లక్షలకు తగ్గించారు. ఇక తమిళ దేశంలోని స్కీముల విషయం గమనించండి. అందులో మద్రాసు ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ స్కీముకు 19 లక్షలు శాంక్షన్ చేశారు. కాని దానిని రివైజుడు ఎస్టిమేట్లలో 51 లక్షలకు పెంచారు. ప్రాంతీయ పక్షపాతానికి, ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని స్కీములపట్ల అలక్ష్యభావ ప్రదర్శనకు మచ్చుకుమాత్రమే పై విషయాలు మనవిచేశా . విద్యాభివృద్ధి విషయంలోకూడా యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్ర తమిళ విభేదాలు ప్రదర్శిస్తోంది. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి 3,90,000 ల రూపాయలు, తమిళ దేశంలోని రెండు విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలకు ఒక్కొక్కదానికి దాదాపు 8 లక్షలవరకు అనగా మొత్తం 16 లక్షల రూపాయలు యీ ప్రభుత్వం గ్రాంటులుగా మంజూరు చేసింది. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంపట్ల యింత అలక్ష్యాన్ని చూపడం సమ జనమా అని మంత్రిగారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను.

" ఇంక వ్యవసాయదారుల విషయం గమనించండి. వర్షాభావంవల్ల మెట్ట తాలూకాలలోని పైరులు పూర్తిగా పాడైపోయాయి. ఈ విషయం తెలిసివుండికూడా ప్రభుత్వం రైతులకు శిస్తు రెమిషన్లు యివ్వటంలేదు సరికదా పాత బకాయిలన్నీకూడా భూస్వాములకు చెల్లించాలని రైతులపై ఒత్తిడిచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ బాధలకు తట్టుకోలేక రైతులు కొంప, గోడు, కడకు పశువులనుకూడా అమ్ముకొని ఊళ్లనుంచి తరలిపోతున్నారు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి సాధించటానికి, అధికారోత్పత్తిని ప్రోత్సహించటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం యిదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.

" ఇక ఆహార ధాన్యాల సేకరణ, పంపకం విషయాలు గమనించండి. ఆంధ్రదేశం నుంచి దక్షిణానికి ధాన్యాన్ని భారీ ఎత్తున తరలించుకొనిపోతున్నారు. ఆయా జిల్లాల అవసరాలేమి గుర్తించకుండా ఇప్పటికే లక్షలాది టన్నుల బియ్యం తమిళ జిల్లాలకు తరలించబడుతోంది. మిగుల జిల్లాలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో యిప్పటి కప్పుడే ధాన్యధర విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయింది. కరువు పరిస్థితులు కన్పిస్తున్నాయి. పంట చేతికి వచ్చి రెండు మూడు నెలలయినా కాలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినాయి. ఇప్పుడే ధాన్యం బస్తా 30 రూపాయలవరకు అమ్ముతోంది. ఇక కొద్ది నెలలుపోతే ఇంకా ధర పెరిగిపోతుంది. ఆ పరిస్థితులలో పేద ప్రజానీకం ఎలా పొట్ట పోసుకుంటారో ఊహించలేకుండా ఉన్నాను. ఉగాదినాటికే మెట్ట తాలూకాలలోని

20th March 1953] [Sri B. Sankarayya]

ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ఆకలి యాత్రలు సాగించవలసిన దుర్గతి పట్టింది. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి దీనికట్టికట్టయినా లేకపోవడం విచారకరం. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలనుంచి ఆ జిల్లా అవసరాలను గుర్తించకుండా తమిళ జిల్లాలకు విశేషంగా ధాన్యాన్ని రవాణాచేయడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారి పక్షపాతబుద్ధికి ప్రబల నిదర్శనం.

"రైతులను, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకాన్ని దుర్భర పరిస్థితులకు వదలివేసి మెదలకుండా ఊరుకున్న యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి వ్యవస్థకు సహాయపడుతోందో గమనించండి. కరువు కాటకాలతో తాండవిస్తున్న ప్రాంతాలలో క్షామనివారణ కార్యక్రమాలు ఆనలు జరుపడానికి డబ్బు కేటాయించడ యీ ప్రభుత్వం మరచిపోయింది. కాని వందలాది సంవత్సరాలుగా రైతులను పీల్చి పిప్పిచేసిన జమీందార్లకు, శ్రోత్రియందార్లకు నష్టపరిహారమనే పేరుతో 55 లక్షల రూపాయలు ముట్టజెప్పటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం యీ బడ్జెటులో డబ్బు కేటాయించింది. భూస్వాములకు అండదండగా నిలచే యీ ప్రభుత్వం రైతాంగానికి సహాయపడుతుందని ఆశించడంకూడా పొరపాటేనేమో. 1947 వ సంవత్సరంలో శిస్తు తగ్గింపు చట్టం పాస్ చేయబడింది. కాని యీనాటివరకు దానిని సక్రమంగా యీ ప్రభుత్వం అమలు చేయలేకపోతోంది. అనేక గ్రామాలలో యిప్పుడు కూడా పాత పద్ధతినే ధాన్యరూపంలో శిస్తులు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఏంతవరకు రైతాంగాన్ని పీడించడం, బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారి దయవల్ల శిస్తు వసూలు హక్కు పొందిన జమీందార్లకు శ్రోత్రియందార్లకు అధిక ఆదాయం వచ్చేటట్లు చూడడం యీ ప్రభుత్వము అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం. భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని పోషించి పెంచి పెద్దచేయడం, ధనికవర్గాన్ని ప్రబలంతులుగా చేయడం యీ ప్రభుత్వ సంకల్పం. అందుకొఱకే నష్టపరిహారమనే పేరుతో జమీందార్లకు, శ్రోత్రియందార్లకు యీ సంవత్సరం 55 లక్షల రూపాయలు యివ్వ సంకల్పించారు. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలల్లో ఉన్న అనేక చెరువులకు మరమ్మతులు లేవు. ఎన్నో చెఱువుల కట్టలు తెగిపోయాయి. తూములు పాడైపోయాయి. అయినప్పటికీ వాటికి మరమ్మతులు చేయించటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోదు. కాని ఈ ఆశ్చర్యకరంతకు కారకులైన జమీందార్లకు శ్రోత్రియందార్లకు లక్షలాది మొత్తాన్ని వారికేదో నష్టం సంభవించినట్లుగా పరిహారం యివ్వడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకుంది.

"పోతే కార్మిక కర్షకులకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యాలూ కలుగచేయలేదు. కార్మికుల పనికాలం పరిమితంచేయాలని ఏనాడో 1931 వ సంవత్సరంలో కాంగ్రెస్ మహాసభ తీర్మానించింది. కాని ఈనాటివరకు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వాలు ఆ తీర్మానాన్ని ఆచరణలోనికి తీసుకొని రాలేకపోయినాయి."

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, the election to minor Panchayats by show of hands is not a fair and free election. It is calculated to disturb the unity and calm of the countryside. It is anti-democratic, anti-progressive, anti-Congress, anti-popular and anti-everything else. It was opposed by the members on this side as well as by the members on the other side of the House and a hue and cry was raised by the public also. A deputation was sent to wait on the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to plead that the election by show of hands may be dispensed with. But nothing turned out to be of any avail. Mr. Narasimhadeva Satyanarayana whom the Hon. Chief Minister describes as the protagonist of panchayat administration of our State has himself criticised this system of

election to panchayats by show of hands. Yet no sympathetic response has been forthcoming from Government. The Government have just now conducted the elections to the Parliament and the State Assembly by means of an open election and by secret ballot. When such is the case I do not see any reason why they should adopt this curious system of conducting the election by means of show of hands which is on the face of it very unpopular. I am sure that if the elections are conducted by show of hands it is bound to incite public feelings against the present Government. Nor am I able to accept the lame excuse of the Government that they do not have sufficient funds to conduct the Panchayat elections by means of secret ballot. Let them raise the present nomination fee of Rs. 5 in case of Panchayat election to Rs. 25 or Rs. 50. I am sure the public will not grudge. They only want the elections to be conducted in a free and impartial manner. If the Government have the interests of the country at heart, I am sure they will not grudge nor will they feel shy in conducting the elections just as they did for the Assembly.

"Hon. Ministers have spoken at great length and have waxed eloquent over the relief measures the Government have afforded. The Hon. Revenue Minister comforts himself by saying that wherever distress conditions exist, Government have given land revenue remissions. But is anybody aware of what actually happens in the villages? The village karnams and the revenue inspectors appropriate 20 to 25 per cent of the collections and spend it during the time of Jamabandi when they spend the same on drink and other luxuries for the officers. Even very high officers succumb to this temptation. I explained this fact to the Hon. Chief Minister while he was camping at Anantapur."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—"Please give me one more minute, Sir."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"No, the hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

5-20 p.m. * SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHAYYA :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Budget is an interim Budget and further at one glance it gives a true and correct picture of the finances of this State. It neither gives us hope nor infuses in us pessimism. So, I call it a *via media* Budget. However, it gives a true picture of the State's finances."

"Then again, Sir, the crippled finances of the State are due to famine conditions or near famine conditions that have overtaken a major portion of the State. Again, cyclone and failure of crops have added to our difficulties. Yet the Government are doing their best. In fact they have spent 10 crores of rupees to combat the situation and to give relief to the victims of various natural calamities. Taking all these things into consideration, we cannot expect a better Budget than the one that has been presented. It is gratifying to note that a large amount of the revenues of this State has gone to alleviate the sufferings of the masses.

20th March 1953] [Sri S. C. Virupakshayya]

"Sir, coming to my own constituency, Kollegal, I have to state that it occupies a very peculiar geographical position and on account of this, it is not getting as much attention on the part of the Government as it merits. It is still an undeveloped part of the Coimbatore district. It is almost about 112 miles away from Coimbatore and is surrounded on all the three sides by the State of Mysore. Distance stands really as an impediment to various ameliorative measures that have to be introduced in this taluk. Of course, administrative difficulty could really be appreciated when I point out that it is tacked on to various districts in the south. For postal administration it is tacked on to the State of Mysore, for Public Works to the North Arcot district, for education to the Nilgiris and for revenue purposes it is tacked on to the Coimbatore district. That is the peculiar position of my taluk which I want to bring to the attention of the Government, and so something should be done to alleviate the sufferings of the taluk which it has been patiently bearing all this time.

"Now, Sir, it is said that agriculture is having top priority of the attention of the Government. Repairs to various tanks in this taluk which are the main sources of irrigation in the taluk have not been attended to. A number of jungle streams, for instance, could be tapped at no great cost so that water-supply may be assured and ryots can be made to depend on them. There has been failure of crops year after year and so they must be protected from such failures. There are two or three small rivers which can very easily be made use of, one is Honnahalla, the other Gundal and the third Tattahalla and they can be tapped to ensure regular supply of water.

"Now, Sir, I wish to make a reference to the educational facilities that have been afforded to this taluk. There is only one Boys' High School to serve the needs of the entire taluk with a population of 160,000. The public of the place donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 and the Government promised to give building grant for that school. The District Board constructed half of it and the other half remains yet to be constructed. The District Board says that the building grant has not yet been received from the Government and so they have to stop construction of the rest of the building. I therefore request the Government to give the necessary building grant and see that the entire building is completed at an early date. At present there is great inconvenience felt because of locating the institution in two buildings at distant places.

"Now, Sir, coming as I do from the Kannada area, I have to make some mention about the impending division of the State. All Kannada speaking people in the State including those in the Bellary district have naturally to remain in the residuary State.

"Then again, Sir, there is a great deal of delay in the grant of takkavi loans. The people in my constituency have been complaining that they have to wait for a long time to obtain the takkavi loans and that still there are a number of applications to be disposed of.

[Sri S. C. Virupakshayya] [20th March 1953

"The river Godavari is running two and a half miles from the town of Kollegal and yet we have not been able to harness its waters either for protected water-supply or for irrigational purposes. It is a highly regrettable state of affairs.

"Coming to the Department of Agriculture, preference should be given to agricultural classes so that more and more of them may be appointed as maistries, fieldmen and demonstrators. Handloom comes next."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is over."

* SRI S. VADIVELU :—"கனம் உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபைக்கு முன்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது அனேகம் வகைகளில் செலவுகளைக் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் துண்டு விழும் தொகைகளைச்சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு வரிகள் போடப்படுவதாகவே இருக்கிறது. இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் விவசாயி ளுக்கும் எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் காணப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை உயர்த்துவதற்கான உறுபடியான திட்டம் ஒன்றும் இதில் காணப்படவில்லை. அந்நிய ஆட்சியை ஒழித்து நம் சர்க்கார் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து இந்த ஆறு வருஷகாலமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் சுபிட்சத்தையே கவனிக்கவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் தொழிலாளர்கள் வருவாயின்றி கஷ்டப்படுகின்றார்கள். கைநெசவு தொழிலாளர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுக்கொண்டு பட்டினியால் கிடக்கிறார்கள். மற்றொரு வகையில் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம். இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வசதியளித்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்றால் ஒன்றும் அளித்திருப்பதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. விவசாயிகளை கவனித்தால் அவர்களுடைய முதுகெலும்பு ஒடிக்கப்பட்டு வேலை வாங்கிவருகிறார்கள். நிலச்சுவ ந்தார்கள் இழைத்துவரும் கொடுமைகளினால் அவர்கள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். கடந்த வருஷத்தைக் காட்டிலும் இந்த வருஷம் அதிகமாக குறைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் நிலைமை உண்மையிலேயே உயரவேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் கல்வித்துறையில் முன்னேற்றமடையவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப்பார்த்து அவர்களுக்கு சாப்பாடு போட்டு ஒரு ஜோடி வேஷ்டி துணி மணிகள் கொடுத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வர முடியும். 'இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் நடத்தப்படும் பரீட்சைகளுக்கு கட்டணம் கட்ட வேண்டாம் என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு இருந்து கூட முன் கூட்டியே பணத்தைக் கட்டி விட்டு பின்னாடி திரும்பவும் வாங்கிச்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் பணம் கட்ட முடியாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். படிப்பும் தடைப்படுகிறது.

"இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும்போது அங்குள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை நமது சர்க்கார் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் ஹரிஜன சேரியில் நுழைந்து அடிக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக அங்குள்ள நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்களை மனிதர்களாகக் கருதுகிறார்களா அல்லது மிருகங்களாகக் கருதுகிறார்களா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இன்று சம அந்தஸ்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் கொடுமை இழைக்கிறார்கள் என்று போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளிடம் கூறினால் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் மாறாக தங்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளைக் கேட்டு கொண்டு தாழ்த்தப்பட மக்களைத்தான் கட்டி வைத்து அடிக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு வடுகசேரியில் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் புகுந்து சுமார் 30 விவசாய ஹரிஜனங்களை arrest செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலைமை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. 100-க்கு 90 என்று இருக்கக்கூடிய கிராம விவசாய சகோதர மக்கள் இந்த சர்க்காருடைய காலத்தில் கஷ்டப்படக்

20th March 1953] [Sri S. Vadivelu]

கூடிய நிலைமையில் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக விரல் விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடிய மிராசுதார்களுக்குதான் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் பக்க பலமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி இருந்தும் இந்த சர்க்கார் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு உருப்படியான ஒரு திட்டமும் வகுக்கவில்லை என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"சமீபத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சட்டத்தை முறியடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று அங்குள்ள அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மிராசுதார்கள் லஞ்சம் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். இதனால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாய மக்களுடைய குடும்பங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. சமரச அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மனுப்போட்டால் ஒரு மாதம் தள்ளி வைக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குள் விவசாயிகளினால் ஒன்றும் செய்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. விசாரணை நடக்கும்போது விவசாயிகளை எடுத்து வைத்துவிடு அவர்கள் ஏதோ இங்கிலீஷில் பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கடவுளே பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு தீர்ப்பை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சமரச அதிகாரிகள் வந்தும் கூட அவர்கள் இங்கிலீஷில் பேசிக்கொள்வதால் விவசாயிகள் பழைய நிலைமையிலேயே தானிருக்கிறார்கள். ரொம்பவும் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மகாத்மா காந்தி சர்க்கார் இருந்தும் கூட இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு நன்மையும் செய்யவேயில்லை. பிணங்களை சுடுகாட்டுக்கு கொண்டுபோகக்கூட வழியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—"மதிப்பிற்குறிய உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்தசபையின் முன் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்து வைத்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டின் மீது சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எனக்கு முன் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். சிலர் இதை ஆதரித்தும், சிலர் இதை எதிர்த்தும் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். என்னைப் பொறுத்தவரை ஒரு கவர்னமெண்டை நடத்துவது என்றால் அதில் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன வென்பதை நாம் உணருகிறோம். இருந்தபோதிலும் கூட நம்முடைய நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் பாடுபடக் கூடியவர்கள். சிலர் தொழிலாளர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர கங்கணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வியாபாரிகள் அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கால் அவரவர்களுடைய குறைகளை தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு என்று உழைப்பதற்கு இன்றைக்கு ஒருவரும் இல்லை. அதனால் விவசாயிகள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை எந்த விதத்திலும் சுகமில்லாமல் நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். மழை இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். பயிரிடாமல் போனால் அவர்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்ய ஒருவரும் இல்லை. கவர்ன்மெண்டும் அவர்களுடைய கடமையைச் செய்ய தவறிவிட்டார்கள். உதாரணமாக திருச்சி ஜில்லா கரூர் தாலுகாவில் ஆறு வருஷங்களாக மழையில்லாத காரணத்தால் விவசாயிகள் தங்களுக்கு உணவு இன்றி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டும் இன்று கால் நடைகளுக்கும் தீனி இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாளும் இன்னும் இரண்டு மெம்பர்களும் ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடமும் கரூர் சப்-கலெக்டரிடமும் நேரில் சென்று எங்கள் ஜில்லாவின் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். அவர்கள் அதைப் புறக்கணிக்கிறார். மேலும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொல்லும்போது அவர்கள் ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டரைக் கேட்டு அவர்கள் அனுப்பும் ரிகார்டுகள் மூலம் கவனிப்போம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் நான் கேட்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது பொது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்தவர்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளுக்கு மதிப்பா, அல்லது கீழிருந்து வரும் ரிகார்டுகளை மாத்திரம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளை கவனிப்போம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே அது நியாயமா? அது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக ஒரு கிராமத்தில் நிலங்களில் விவசாயம் செய்திருந்தார்கள். விவசாயத்தில் வெள்ளாமை சரியாக காணவில்லை. ஆனால் கிராம கணக்குப்பிள்ளைகள் அந்த கணக்குகளை சரியாக

5–30 p.m.

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder] [20th March 1953

எழுதாமல் தப்பாக எழுதி வைக்கிறார்கள். ஏன் என்று கேட்டால் அதிகமாக வருவாய் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று எழுதவேண்டும் இல்லாவிடால் எங்களுடைய வேலை போய்விடும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உண்மையில் விளையாத நிலங்களை விளைந்ததாக காண்பிக்கிறார்கள்.

"இப்பொழுது எங்கள் பிரதேசத்தை ஒரு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகக் கருத வேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரியிடம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டும் கூட அவர் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. எங்களாலும் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. மக்கள் எங்களை நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மேலே வந்து கேட்டால் ரிகார்டு கீழேயிருந்து வரட்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். போய்ப்பார்த்தால் ரிகார்டுகளை தப்பாக எழுதி அனுப்புகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்த பிரதேசங்களுக்கு நேராகப்போய் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். சிறிது காலத்திற்கு முன்பாக ரிவின்யூ மந்திரியவர்கள் வந்தபோது அந்தப்பஞ்சபிரதேசங்களை காண்பித்தோம். 1.09-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னால் கரூர் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் 1909-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு பின் அதை திருச்சி ஜில்லாவுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டது. அதனால் திருச்சி ஜில்லா பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாக இல்லாததால் கரூரையும் பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாகக் கருதவில்லை என்று தெரிய வருகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் கரூர் ஒரு அனாதை நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவை பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாகக் கருதி அதற்கு சகல வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். கரூர் தாலூகாவிற்கு எந்தவித வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே கவர்ன்மெண்டார் விவசாயிகளுக்குள்ள குறைகளை நீக்க அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்ய தவறி விட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டுமே யொழிய வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அந்தப் பகுதியில் எந்தக் கஞ்சி தொட்டியும் வைக்கும்படி சொல்லவில்லை. அந்தத் தொகுதியில் வருங்காலத்தில் நீர் பாசன வசதிகள் செய்து கொள்வதற்கு வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஜில்லா கலெக்டரும் சப்-கலெக்டரும் அந்தத் தொகுதி M.L.A. க்களும் கலந்து யோசித்து மக்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டியதை செய்தால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைத் தீர்க்க முடியும். ரிகார்டுகள் மூலம் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, எங்கள் தாலூகாவை ஒரு பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாகக் கருதி அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI V. KRISHNASAMI PADAYACHI :—"உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்த கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

"சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் விசேஷமான அம்சம் இல்லை என்று பேசினார்கள். ஆனால் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் தற்போதைய நிதி நிலைமையில் ஒரு மிச்சமுள்ள பட்ஜெட்டைத் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார். இன்றைய நிலையில் இது ஒன்றே தான் சாத்தியம். நாம் இதுவரை எதிர்பார்த்திராத வறட்சியையும் பஞ்சத்தையும் இன்று அனுபவிக்கிறோம். இத்துடன் இயற்கையும் கொடூரமாக இருக்கிறது. பெரிய புயலையும் அனுபவித்திருக்கிறோம். கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல் அந்தப் புயலின் சேதத்தை பணத்தால் அளவிடமுடியாது. இப்போதும்கூட வானம் ஏமாற்றுகிறது. பருவமழை தவறியதின் விளைவாக மின்சார சக்தி குறைந்து எல்லா தொழில் நிலையங்களும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

"பஞ்சம்தான் நாம் உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டியது. இந்த மாகாணம் எங்கும் அது பரவியுள்ளது. சர்க்காரும் அதை இதுவரை சமாளித்து வந்திருக்கின்றனர். இருப்பினும் இன்னும் அதிகமாக பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஏழைகளுக்கு ரோடு வேலை, மராமத்து வேலை போன்ற வேலைகளைகொடுக்கலாம். அநேக கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகளே இல்லை. இந்த வேலைகளை அதிகமாகத் தேவைப்படும் கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்பிக்கலாம்.

"விவசாயத்தின் அவசியத்தை நான் எடுத்துரைக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. ஜனத்தொகையில் 80 சத வீதம் விவசாயத்தை தங்கள் முக்கிய தொழிலாகக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றனர். ஆகவே, விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன்,

20th March 1953] [Sri V. Krishnasami Padayachi]

கிணறு வெட்டுதல், உரம் உதவி செய்தல் போன்ற உதவிகளைச் செய்வது மிக மிக முக்கியம். போதுமான நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் இல்லாததாலும் அதிகாரிகளின் பராமரிப்பு இன்மையாலும் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றனர். பருவ மழை தவறியதனால் அநேக இடங்களில் பயிர்கள் காய்ந்துவிட்டன. ஆனால் நூதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக இவர்களுக்கு பாதியாகவோ அல்லது பூராவாகவோ வரி வஜா அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே, உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்கவேண்டுமானால் சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எல்லாவிதத்திலும் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். ஜப்பானிய முறை விவசாயம்போன்ற புது முறைகளைக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"உணவு நிலை மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. பருவ மழை தவறியதே இதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம். மக்கள் உணவு பங்கீட்டு முறையை நீக்கியதை மிகவும் ஆதரித்தனர். ஆனால் உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போகும் விலையினால் ஏழைகளால் அரிசி வாங்கமுடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் அநேக இடங்களில் நிவாரணக் கடைகள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் அது உடனடியாகத் தேவை.

"ஆரம்பக் கல்வி உபாத்தியாயர்களின் பொருளாதார நிலை மிகவும் பரிதாப நிலையில் உள்ளது. அதை உடனே கவனிக்கவேண்டும். வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு அதிகமாயிருக்கும் இந்த நாளில் தங்களுக்குத் தேவையானவற்றை வாங்கவே அவர்களால் முடிவதில்லை. முதியோர் கல்வியைப் பரப்புவதற்கு பதில் கட்டாயக் கல்வியைப் பரப்பினால் ஏழை மக்களின் குழந்தைகள் பயனடையமுடியும். மேல் படிப்புகளில் ஆராய்ச்சியை நாம் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள போர்டோ நோவோவில் அண்ணாமலை பல்கலை கழகத்தார் ஆரம்பித்துள்ள பயாலாஜிகல் லாபரடரிக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவியளிக்கவேண்டும்.

"சுகாதார விஷயத்தில் அநேக கிராமங்கள் சரியாக கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. கிராமங்களுக்கு பொது வசதிகள் செய்வதற்குமுன் அங்கு சுகாதார வசதிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். டவுன்களிலும் பெரிய பட்டணங்களிலும் இவைகள் கவனிக்கப்படுகின்றன. நகரும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று கஷ்டப்படும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் பிரசவ ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் அநேக கிராமங்களுக்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி மிக அவசியம். ஏனென்றால் அந்த கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு சுகாதாரத்தைப்பற்றி தெரியாது. இதனால் காலரா பரவி என் தொகுதியில் உள்ள ஒரு கிராமத்தில் ஜன நெருக்கம் குறையக் காரணமாயிருக்கிறது.

"தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் நெய்வேலியில் பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி சுரங்கம் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கு தொழில் விருத்தியடையக் காரணமாயிருப்பதற்கு நன்றி கூறுகிறேன். இந்த தொழில் விருத்தியடைந்து போர்டோ நாவோ, கடலூர் போன்ற துறை முகங்கள் விருத்தியடைந்தால் நிலக்கரியை மற்ற இடங்களுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யலாம். வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டமும் ஒருவாறு குறையும். தென்னிந்தியாவில் வியாபாரமும் தொழிலும் விருத்தியடையும்.

"பஞ்ச காலத்தினாலும் மில் துணிகளின் போட்டியினால் அநேக நெசவாளர் வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கின்றனர். அவர்கள் மிக கஷ்ட நிலையில் இருக்கின்றனர். சர்க்கார் ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் வைத்து உதவி செய்கின்றனர். இவர்களை மில்களின் போட்டியிலிருந்து காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். இதை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

"புயலாலும் பஞ்சத்தாலும் ஏற்பட்ட நிலையை சமாளிக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். எதிற்காலத்திலும் உடனடியாக நிவாரண நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் உணர்ச்சி நீடிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

*SRI V. ARUMUGAM :—"கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் 1919-ம் வருஷம் ஆரம்பத்தில் மட்டும் சிறிது கஷ்டம் 5-40 p.m.

[Sri V. Arumugam] [20th March 1953

இருந்தது. இதில் சர்க்கார் பஞ்ச வேலைகளை இன்று ஆரம்பித்து ஏழை தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்காக குளங்கள் வெட்டுதல், ரோட்டுகள் போடுதல் முதலிய வேலைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் திருச்செந்தூர், பாபனாசம் முதலிய இடங்களில் தான் தண்ணீர் கொண்டு போகப்பட்டது.

"பருவ மழையின்மையால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வரட்சி ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. பதினைறு குளங்கள் தண்ணீர் இன்றி வரண்டுபோயிருந்தது. விவசாயத்திற்கு போதிய தண்ணீர் இல்லை. ஏழைகளெல்லாம் குடி தண்ணீர் இன்றி வாடுகிறார்கள். இன்று வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றன. குளங்கள் போடுவது ரோடுகள் போடுவது என்று கிராம வேலைகளுக்காக மராமத்து வேலைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முடியும். இப்படி மராமத்து வேலைகள் கொடுத்தால்தான் நன்மை ஏற்படலாம். இதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நல்லது.

"அங்கு குளங்கள் வெட்டி சில கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் போட்டுக் கொடுத்தால் அங்கு மிக கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வசிக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கமுடியும். ஆள்வார்திருநகரி பிர்க்கா தென்சுரைக்குளத்திலிருந்து சுமார் 5 குளம் வரையிலும் தண்ணீர் இல்லையாம். காய்ந்துபோய்விட்டது. ஆகையால் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு மராமத்து போட்டுக்கொடுத்தால் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க முடியும் தேமால்குளகிராமத்தில், சர்க்கார் புரம்போக்கு நிலத்தில் சுமார் 35 ஏக்கர் நிலம் சும்மா கிடக்கிறது. அந்த நிலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருக்க வீடுகள் கட்டியும் கொஞ்சம் நிலத்தைத் திருத்தி அனுபவித்து வருவதை அவ்வூர் மிராசுதார்கள் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களை அதை விட்டு காலி செய்யுமாறு தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் ரூ. 500 வரை கொடுக்கலாம் என்று ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிராசுதார்கள் பணம் கொடுத்தார்கள். விவசாயிகள் வேளாண்மை இல்லாததினால், வருமானம் இன்றி அந்தத் தொகையைத் திருபபிகொடுக்க முடியாத நிலைக்கு வந்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் சர்க்கார் வட்டியின்றி ரூ. 500 கொடுத்ததினால் மிகவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஸ்ரீவைகுண்டம் தாலூகாவில் காயல் கிராமத்தில் 1937-லிருந்து உப்புத் தொழிலாளிகள் அந்த இடத்தில் உள்ள 65 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி உப்புத் தொழில் செய்யத் துவங்கினார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு உறிய தீர்வையையும் செலுத்தி வருகிறார்கள் அவர்களுக்கு வேறு எந்த விதமான சொத்தும் கிடையாது. செவ்விய பணக்கார முதலாளி அவர்கள் 'இது எனக்குச் சொந்தமானது, நீங்கள் இதை விட்டு வெளியேற வேண்டும்' என்று துன்புறுத்துகிறார். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும்படி உடனடியாக ஒரு உத்திரவு கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"தாசில்தார் ஆபீசில் தாசில்தார் மூலம் கடன் கொடுக்கப்படுவதை பெரும் பணக்காரர்கள் தான் உடனே பணம் வாங்க முடிகிறது. ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு, வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்ளவும், மாடுகள் வாங்கவும் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது எல்லா வகையிலும் சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பல செலவுகள் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் கூட குறிப்பாக உணவு விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் மோசமாகக் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள் சர்க்கார் கையில் அதிக உணவு இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதை வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு ஆள் இல்லை என்றும் கூறுகிறார். இந்த விவாதம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் தெனாலிராமன் பூனைக்கு பால் வைத்தது போல்

20th March 1953] [Sri P. Venkatesha Sholagar]

இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் பட்டினியாலும் பஞ்சத்தாலும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நேரத்தில் ஜனங்கள் வாங்கமுடியாத அளவிற்கு உணவு விலையை உயர்த்திவிட்டு இம்மாதிரி சொல்வது என்பது மிகவும் மோசமான வாதம் என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

"உணவு கண்ட்ரோலை எடுத்துவிட்டு முதல் மந்திரி சொன்னார் யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் என்னவிலைக்கு வேண்டுமானாலும் விற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று. அதை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு இன்றைய தினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள் லட்சக்கணக்கில் நெல் மூட்டைகளை அடுக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது அவைகளை சென்ற காலத்தைவிட அதிகப்படியான விலைக்கு விற்று பணம் சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். யாருடைய பணம் போகிறது? ஏழை ஜனங்களுடைய பணமும், தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கே போதுமானதாக இல்லாமலிருந்து கஷ்டப்படுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் உபாத்தியாயர்கள், சர்க்கார் சிப் ந்திகள், குமாஸ்தாக்கள் இவர்களுடைய பணம்தான் இந்த பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்குப் போய் சேறுகிறது. ஏழை ஜனங்கள் அதிகமாகக் கஷ்டப் டுகிறார்கள். அதே சமயம் பணக்காரர்கள் அதிகமான பணம் சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் உணவு கொள்கையில் மாறுதல் ஏற்படுத்தி உபரி தானியங்கள் பூராவையும் கொள்முதல் செய்து ஜனங்கள் வாங்கச் சாப்பிடும் விலையில் குறைத்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு நாளும் மக்கள் பட்டினியால் சாகமாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்கள் போராட்டத்தை நடத்த முன் வந்தால் அது மிகையாகாது என்பதை கூறிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் மக்கள் பட்டினி கிடந்து சாக மாட்டார்கள். அதற்கு பதிலாக உணவு போராட்டத்தில் மக்கள் இறங்குவார்கள்.

"தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தை எப்படியாவது காரியசாத்தியமற்றதாக செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிராசுதார்கள் சூழ்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷத்தில் காலம் தள்ளி தண்ணீர் வந்ததாலும் மகசூல் குறைவாக இருப்பதாலும் ஸபெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமித்து எங்கெங்கு கமிஷன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கலெக்டரைக் கேட்டோம். அவ்விதம் எழுதி இருந்தும் இன்னும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கவில்லை. அதற்கு பதிலாக ஸ்பெஷல் போலீசை கிராமங்களில் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் பயந்துகொண்டு அறுவடை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எப்படியாவது சட்டத்தின் பெயரால் வெளியேற்றலாம் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு கடைசி வரைக்கும் தள்ளி வைக்காமல் சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய்வருவதற்கு கால காமதம் ஏற்படும், அதற்குள் வெளியேற்றி விட்டால் என்ன செய்வது என்று பயந்துகொண்டு இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் அறுவடை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் conciliation ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கவில்லை. நியமித்த இடங்களில் சென்றால் பத்தாயிரம் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் பத்து மனுக்கள் தான் வருகிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் நாள் ஆக ஆக மனுக்கள் குறைந்து விடுகிறது. பின்னாடி வெளியேற்றி விடுவார்களோ என்று பயந்து கொண்டும் கிடைத்து போதும் என்றும் அறுவடை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் சரியானபடி குத்தகையை அமைக்க முடியவில்லை. இதை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு மிராசுதார்கள் சட்ட பூர்வமாக விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளால் சட்டத்தை புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. எப்படியாவது குத்தகையை எழுதி வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள் பண்ணையாட்கள் கையெழுத்துப் போடவில்லையென்றால் எப்படியாவது மிரட்டி கட்டி வைத்து அடித்து கையெழுத்து வாங்கி விடுகிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தான் கட்டி வைத்து அடிப்பதற்கு கணக்கில்லையே. இவ்விதம் எழுதிவாங்கி conciliation ஆபீசரிடமும் கோர்ட்டுக்கும் போக முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பல முறைகளில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை முறியடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று முயற்சித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த சட்டத்தில் சரியானபடி கவனம் செலுத்தி வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[20th March 1953

5-50 p.m. * SRI CHINNATHAMBI THEVAR :— " கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட் சம்பந்தமாக பல விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேச வேண்டுமென்றிருந்த எனக்கு ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுத்து அதற்குள் பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதால் என்ன பேசுவது என்பதே புரியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி பல விஷயங்களைப் பேச வந்த நான் மற்ற விஷயங்களை விட்டுவிட்டு ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை மட்டும் பேச வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன் அதாவது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பஞ்ச நிலைமைக்கு இந்த 1953–54-ம் வருஷ வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை கவனிக்கும்போது இந்த பஞ்ச விஷயமாக எந்த தொகையும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒருக்கால் வருகிற வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டாக இருப்பதால் வருகிற தமிழ் வருஷத்திலேயே நல்ல மழை பெய்துவிடும், அதனால் பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்துவிடும் என்று நினைத்திருக்கிறார்களோவென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதனால்தான் தொகை ஒதுக்கவில்லையோ என்றும் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆனால் முன் நிலைமையை யோசித்தால் பணம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்க வேண்டும். நடப்பு வருஷத்தை கவனித்தாலும் ஆரம்பம் முதல் பெரிய பஞ்சம். பல வருஷங்களாகவே பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த பஞ்சத்தைபற்றி பல முறைகள் பிரதிநிதிகள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். என்ன பிரயோசனம். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்ச நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றே நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நம்பவில்லை. கனம் மந்திரி சங்கர ரெட்டி அவர்கள் அந்த பிரதேசங்களில் வந்து பார்த்தார். அந்த பிரதேசங்கள் பரிதாப நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வோம் என்றும் சொன்னார். அதற்கு ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருப்பதாக பத்திரிகையில் படித்தேன். அந்த ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாயும் எட்டிலிருக்கிறதேயொழிய ஒரு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்குக் கூட எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வேலை நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த பணம் பொஞ்ச தொகைதான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குள் எல்லா வேலையும் நடக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு வேலையும் நடக்காதபடி சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் ஏதாவது ஒரு பிரச்னையை எழுப்பிக்கொண்டு காலதாமதம் செய்வது வழக்கம். மந்திரிகள் இந்த விஷயங்களை நன்றாக கவனித்து துரிதமாக வேலைகளைச் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

" எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் முதலாவதாக செய்யவேண்டியது வரிவஜா. அதை கட்டாயம் செய்யவேண்டும். பல தாலூகாக்களில் பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கெல்லாம் சீக்கிரமாக நிவாரண வேலை நடைபெற வேண்டும். வரிவஜா செய்வதோடு வசூலிக்கும் வாய்தா காலத்தையும் தள்ளி வைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தாலூகாவிற்கு தாலூகா வித்யாசம் காட்டப்படுகிறது. அது கூடாது. ஆலங்குளம் தொகுதியிலும் மற்ற சங்கரன்கோவில், கோவில்பட்டி முதலிய இடங்களைப்போல பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும்கூட அந்த தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு வரிவஜா இருந்ததாகவே இதுவரைக்கும் தெரியவில்லை. ஜனங்களெல்லோரும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் முறையிட்டும் கூட அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. ஆகவே நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்னவென்றால் இந்த தாலூகாவிலும் வரிவஜா செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் வரிவஜா செய்வதில் இரண்டு காரியங்களை அவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். பெரிய பட்டாதாருக்கு வஜா இல்லையென்றும் சின்ன பட்டாதாருக்கு வஜா உண்டு என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி செய்வதற்கு நியாயம் இல்லை. பஞ்சம் என்பது சின்ன பட்டாதாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி பெரிய பட்டாதாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி இரண்டு பேர்களுக்கும் ஒன்றுதான். இந்தமாதிரி வித்யாசம் இல்லாமல் இரண்டு பேருக்கும் வஜா செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுகொள்ளுகிறேன். "

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—" கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த நெருக்கடியான காலத்தில் துண்டு விழாத ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்ததற்கு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் வருமானங்களுக்கு புலுகயிலேக்கு வரி விதிப்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு ஐயம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த புகையிலைக்கு வரி விதிக்காமல் இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஒழுங்கு செய்ய முடியாதா என்பதை

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தீவிரமாக சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் இந்த வரியினால் அதிகமாக குண்டூர் ஜில்லாவும், கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவும் தான் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். சமீபத்தில் marketing society புகையிலையையும் மற்ற பொருள்களோடு சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் பல வியாபாரிகள் அதிலும் குறிப்பாக சிறிய வியாபாரிகள் கூட ரூ. 50 லைசன்ஸ் கட்டவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சிறிய godown களுக்கும் ரூ. 5 கொடுத்து லைசன்ஸ் வாங்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நில விற்பனை வரியினால் அவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவதாக இருக்கிறது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல, விவசாயிகளுக்கு புகையிலையில் இவ்வருஷம் நல்ல விலை கிடையாது. இன்னும் விற்பனை வரியையும் இதில் சேர்த்தால் இன்னும் அதிகமாக வியாபாரம் குறைந்துவிடும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஒரு வேளை குண்டூருக்கு இது சாதகமாக இருக்கலாம். ஏனென்றால் குண்டூர் புகையிலை வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அது மாத்திரமல்ல. தினசரி வியாபாரம் செய்து சம்பாதித்து சாப்பிடக்கூடிய இந்த பெட்டிக்கடைக்காரர்களை இந்த சட்டம் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கும். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் கணக்கு வைத்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் வாங்குவோரிடமிருந்து வரியை அவர்கள் வசூலிக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே நன்றாக சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக இந்த வரியினால் ஏழைகளும் பெட்டிக் கடைக்காரர்களும் தான் பாதிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. வேண்டுமென்றால் சிகரெட்டுக்கு வரிபோட்டுக்கொள்ளட்டும். சாதாரணமாக ஏழைகளை பாதிக்கக் கூடியவைகளுக்கு வரிபோடவேண்டாம். எது உசிதம் என்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். நன்கு புனராலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இன்று மின்சார வெட்டு காரணமாக நூல் உற்பத்தி பெரிதும் குறைந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. குறிப்பாக எங்கள் தாலூகா சுமார் பத்தாயிரம் தறிகள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடம். அங்கு ஜமக்காளம் நெய்கிறார்கள். பவானி ஜமக்காளம் என்பது பெயர்போனது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய 2/20-ம் நம்பர் பாவு நூல் இந்த ஹார்வி மில் ஒன்றிலிருந்துதான் தயாராகி வருகிறது. அதில் கன்சியூமர் கோப்பாதார்கள் பெரும் பகுதியை பெற்றுக் கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். இன்று பவானி ஜமக்காள உற்பத்தியாளர் தூதுகோஷ்டி வந்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் 2/20-ம் நம்பர் பாவு நூல் ஜமக்காளத்திற்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். அந்த முறையில் அங்குள்ள நூல்களை உற்பத்தியாளர் சங்கங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த சங்கங்கள் மூலம் விநியோகக் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. கீழ் நம்பர் உள்ள நூல்களை வெளி நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்தால் வருங்கால மாதங்களில் ரொம்ப தறிகள் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். ஆகையினால் வெளிநாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதை தடுப்பதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சிபார்சு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. எங்கள் தாலூகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் அதிகம். அங்கு குடியிருக்கும் நிலங்களெல்லாம் பட்டாதாரர்களுக்கு சொந்தமாக இருக்கிறது. குடியிருப்பதற்கு நிலத்தை விடுவதற்கு பதிலாக வருஷம்தோறும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் பெறுமான குப்பைகளை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடு அடிமைகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கொஞ்சம் அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டாலும் ஹரிஜனங்களை வெளியேற்றும் நிலையில் இன்று அந்த பட்டாதாரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை வெளியேற்றாமல் காப்பாற்ற ஒரு சட்டம் செய்வது அவசியம். நிலங்களை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்து விடவேண்டியது அவசியம். உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் இதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொண்டு அமைதிபெறுகிறேன்."

* SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO —"ఉపాధ్యక్షా! ఆయా సభ్యులకు వారి 6 p.m.
నియోజక వర్గాలలో ఉన్న కష్టములన్నింటిని మంత్రివర్గ దృష్టికి సభ్యుల దృష్టికి తీసు

[Sri Saka Venkata Rao] [20th March 1953

కొనిరావడానికిగాను సభ్యులకు తగు టైము ఇవ్వవలసిందిగా నా అభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలియచేస్తున్నాను. కోరంగి ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో మన ఇంజనీర్ల అంచనాల ప్రకారము రెండు సంవత్సరములలో పూర్తి అగుతుంది అని 16 లక్షలు డబ్బుతో పూర్తికావచ్చును అని అంచనా వేసినారు. అయితే ఇప్పటికి దాని గురించి ఖర్చుపెట్టినది 8 లక్షల 45 వేలు మాత్రమే. ఇంకా అది పూర్తికాలేదు. దీనినిగూర్చి మిగతా 8 లక్షలు. ఈ సంవత్సరము సాంక్షను చేస్తే ప్రాజెక్టు పూర్తికావడము కాలువలు విడిగట్టు వగైరా పూర్తి అయినాయంటే దాదాపు 10 లక్షల రూపాయల విలువ చేసే ధాన్యము పండించడానికి ఆస్కారము ఉంటుంది. అది వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించి ఈ బడ్జెటులో తక్కువ 8 లక్షలుకూడా సాంక్షను చెయ్యమని, ఫైనాన్సు మినిస్టరు గారు ఆలోచించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇప్పటికి సంవత్సరం 6 మాసాలు అయినది ఇంకా 6 మాసములు మాత్రమేఉంది. వర్షాకాలము రాబోతూ ఉంది. వరదలు రాకముందే ఈ రోజున ఆ 8 లక్షలు సాంక్షనుచేస్తే వర్షాలు రాకముందే పూర్తి చెయ్యడానికి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది కాబట్టి వెంటనే సాంక్షను చెయ్యవలయును.

"సదరు ప్రాజెక్టు క్రింద సాగు కాబోయే బంజరు భూమిని సుమారు 20 మంది రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ఒక్కొక్కరికి 10 ఎకరాల చొప్పున భూమిని ఇచ్చేరు. సదరు భూమిని కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలుగా అక్కడున్న ప్రజలు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. కన్నులుకూడా చెల్లిస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి యింతవరకు యివరైతే ఆ భూమిని హక్కు భుక్తములు చేసుకొని అనుభవిస్తున్నారో వారికిస్తూ మొత్తం ఆ బంజరు భూమిని వేదప్రజలకు మంజూరుచేసి పట్టాలిప్పించవలెను. ఆ భూమిని వేదప్రజలకు అంటే సాగుచేస్తున్నవారికే ఆ భూమినిచ్చి పట్టాలు ఇవ్వవలసినదిగా నేను ఆ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విషయంలో ఈ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం చూపించిన లెక్కలు ఏ విధముగా ఉన్నవో ఉదాహరణకు ఇస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు తెలుగు జిల్లాలలో 3,36,440 ఎకరాలు పొగాకు పండిస్తూ ఉన్నారు. అదే ఇతర జిల్లాలవారు 40,860 ఎకరాలు పొగాకు పండిస్తున్నారు. పొగాకు పన్నులో భాగము తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు ఇతర జిల్లాలకు జనాభాను బట్టి పంచినారు. అందుచే తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు 41% నూ, మిగతా జిల్లాలకు 59% నూ పంచారు. దీనిని బట్టి డబ్బు పంపకంలో ఏ విధముగా కన్లు కప్పడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నది చక్కగా కనిపిస్తుంది. ఇతర సభ్యులు చెప్పినట్లు ఖర్చులు తెలుగు జిల్లాల మీద ఎక్కువ చెయ్యడం, లాభము పంచుకొనడం వచ్చినపుడు ఇతర జిల్లాలకు ఎక్కువ ఇవ్వడం కనిపిస్తుంది. యిదంతా చూస్తే దున్నబోతే దూళ్లలోను, మెయ్యబోతే యెడ్లలో నన్న సామెత ప్రకారం ఉంది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకము కళ్లు కప్పడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఏవిధముగా ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నది స్పష్టము అవుతుంది, ఇతర విషయములలో కూడా అదేరీతిగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు మోసము జరుగుతూ ఉందని స్పష్టము అవుతుంది.

(At this stage the Hon. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"ఇక సామర్లకోట కమ్యూనిటి ప్రాజెక్టు స్కీము విషయంలో అక్కడ జరుగుతున్న పనులు ఏమిటో చెప్పమని ఆ వివరాల గురించే ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తే ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వంవద్దనుండి సమాధానం రాలేదు. చెప్పులు కుట్టేవారికి ఒక సొసైటీ ఏర్పాటుచేసి రిజిస్టరు చేయిస్తానని చాపిడిగారు వాగ్దానంచేసి నెంటరు ప్రతినిధి చూచుటకు వచ్చినప్పుడు యెక్కడనుండో కొన్ని చెప్పుల జోళ్లు తీసుకవచ్చి చూపించి

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సొసైటీ కెట్టి జోళ్లు తయారు చేయిస్తున్నామని చెప్పారు. నిజముగా ఆ రకమైన స్టోర్సు రిజిస్టరు చేసినది అక్కడ లేదు. ఆ కనులు సాగుటలేదు. యిప్పుడు ఆ ప్రస్తావన లేదు."

* SRI G. VAGESAM PILLAI :—" కనం సభా నాయకర్ అవర్కళే! కనం మంత్రిగారి అవర్కళ్ కొణ్డువన్దిరుక్కుం బట్జట్టై ఆదరిత్తు సిల వార్త్తైకళ్ సొల్ల ఆశైప్పడుకిఱేన్. పరువమళై తవఱియతాల్ పాధిక్కప్పట్టిరుక్కుం ఇన్ద పఞ్చ కాలత్తిలే, పఞ్చత్తైయుం సమాళిత్తు పుదు వరియుం పోటామల్ బట్జెట్ తయారిత్త నిధి మంత్రిగారి అవర్కళిన్ పారాట్టుకిఱేన్. చెన్ఱ వరుషం preliminary యాక 10 చెన్టర్కళై Community projectక్కు పొరుక్కి ఎటుత్త విట్టు ఇఱుతియాక తెన్ ఆర్కాట్టిల్ 6 చెన్టర్కళై ఎటుత్తువిట్టార్కళ్. ఇతై గ్రామ వాసికళిన్ నన్మైక్కాక విస్తరిక్క వేణ్డుమెన్ఱు సర్కారైక్ కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. ఇవ్ వరుషం పుతియ చెన్టర్కళ్ పొరుక్కువతాక కవర్నర్ ప్రసంగత్తిల్ సొల్లియిరుక్కిఱార్. ఆకైయాల్ ఇన్ద వరుషం Community projectల్ ఇన్ద జిల్లా మిక పిఱపోక్కాన నిలైయిల్ ఇరుప్పతాల్ అతిల్ పొరుక్కుం పడి వఱ్ఱుత్తిచ్ చొల్లుకిఱేన్. ఇన్ద ఉణవు పఱ్ఱుక్కుఱైక్కాలత్తిల్ ఇతఱ్కు ముక్కియత్వం కొటుక్కవేణ్డుమెన్ఱు అరసాంగత్తారైక్ కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్.

"సాగుపడి ముఱైయిల్ సీర్త్తిరుత్తం సెయ్య వేణ్డుం. అప్పడి సీర్త్తిరుత్తం సెయ్తాల్తాన్ సుకమాక వాళముడియుం. వివసాయ ముఱైకళై నన్ఱాక విళక్కి అవసియమానవఱ్ఱై సినిమా నీల్కళాకత్ తయారిత్తు ఒవ్వొరు గ్రామత్తిలుం గ్రామ మక్కళుక్కు పయిర్త తొఴిలిన్ నుట్పంకళిప్పఱ్ఱి అవర్కళ్ పురిన్దుక్కొళ్ళుం అళవిఱ్కు ఆంగాంగే ప్రచారం సెయ్యవేణ్డుం. వివసాయత్తిల్ సాగుపడి అధికమావతఱ్కు జప్పాన్ ముఱైకళైయుం నామ్ కైయాళ వేణ్డుమెన్ఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. ఇదు వెకు సులభమాన ముఱైయిల్ కఱ్పిక్కప్పట్టు ఇరుక్కిఱతు. ఇదు విషయమాక Dr. Sivaraman, Director of Agriculture, ఎழுతియ 'Improved Methods of Cultivation' ఎన్ఱ కట్టుఱై జనంగళుక్కు కిటైక్కుంపడి ప్రచురిక్క విరుంబుకిఱేన్. ఇతిల్ వివసాయత్తైప్పఱ్ఱి వెకు ఆழమాక తెళివాక పురియుంపడి విళక్కియుళ్ళార్కళ్. జప్పాన్ ముఱై ఎన్పతు నమ్ తెన్ ఇన్దియావిఱ్కు కష్టం ఎన్ఱు పెరుంపాలాన వివసాయికళ్ నినైక్కిఱార్కళ్. ఒవ్వొరు పిర్క్కావిలుం ఒరు నుణుక్కమాయ్ వివసాయం సెయ్యుం నిలచ్చువాన్దార్ పణ్ణైయిల్ వివసాయ డిపార్ట్‌మెణ్టు ఎన్ఱ మేస్‌తిరి మూలం ఆరంభిత్తు జప్పాన్ ముఱైయైక్ కాణ్బిక్కుంపడి కోరుకిఱేన్. ఇన్ద ఉణవు పఱ్ఱుక్కుఱై కాలత్తిల్ ఆరాయ్చ్చిమూలం, అతావతు పొరుక్కు విత్తై ముతలియవైకళ్మూలం వివసాయ ఉణవు సెయ్తు ఉణవు పఱ్ఱుక్కుఱైయైప్ పోక్క ముయఱ్చి సెయ్యుంపడి వివసాయ డిపార్ట్‌మెణ్టారైక్ కేట్టుక్ కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్.

"గ్రామవాసికళ్ కైయిల్ పణం ఇల్లామల్ తవిక్కిఱార్కళ్. వివసాయత్తిఱ్కు వేణ్డియ విత్తై, ఉరం పోన్ఱవైకళై వాంగువతఱ్కు పణం తేవైప్పడుకిఱతు. పరువ మళై ఇల్లాతతినాల్, విళైచ్చల్ ఇల్లాత కారణత్తినాల్ వివసాయికళిడత్తిల్ వరుమానం కుఱైన్దు పోయిరుక్కిఱతు. ఇతఱ్కాక అవర్కళుక్కు నీణ్ట కాలక్ కటన్ తిట్టత్తై ఏఱ్పటుత్తి అవర్కళుక్కు ఉతవి సెయ్యుమాఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. రూ. 1,500 ముతల్ రూపాయ్ 2,500 వరైయిలుం నీణ్ట కాల కటనుక కొటుక్కుమాఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. అవర్కళే కుళాయ్ కిణఱు పోట్టు మళై ఇల్లాత కాలంగళిల్ ఉణవు ఉఱ్పత్తిచ్ సెయ్వార్కళ్. ఇవ్వరుషం అఱువడైక్కుముణ్ వివసాయికళిన్ విళైర్చ్చి ఆరంభిక్కప్పట్టతు. నానుం అమైచ్చర్ శ్రీ సాకి వేంకటరావుగారు, M.L.A., V. కృష్ణస్వామి పయ్యాచ్చి, M.L.A., సామి సకజానన్దా, M.L.A., నాంగు పేరుం. చేర్న్దు ఒరు అఱిక్కై ఇళైయ పెరుమాళ్, M.P. విట్టోం. అతావతు పణ్ణేవేలై సెయ్వవర్కళుక్కు తినం పట్టణంపడి 2 వీతముం వరుష వరుమానం 15 (పతినైన్దు) కలం వాంగిక్ కొళ్ళవేణ్డుమెన్ఱాల్ వారక్కారర్కళ్ నూత్తుక్కు 36 వీతం నెల్ వాంగిక్

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கொண்டு இவ்வருஷம் அறுவடையை சுமுகமான முறையில் நடத்தும் படிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டோம். அதன்படி 100 கிராமங்கட்குமேல் அமைதியாக முடிந்துவிட்டது.

"தினம் பட்டணம் படி 2 படி வருஷத்திற்கு 15 கலம் நெல் 100-க்கு 36 வாரமாக வாங்கிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று அறிக்கைவிட்டோம். அதன்படி அனேகமாய் 150 கிராமங்கள் பின்பற்றி வேலை நடத்தப்பட்டது. அங்கு 15 கிராமங்களில், 100-க்கு 36 கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சாகுப்படிக்காரர்கள் யாரும் முன் வரவில்லை. ஆரூர் ரத்தினசபாபதி பிள்ளை, 100-க்கு 25 கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறார் என்று சகஜானந்தர் சொன்னார். அப்படி இல்லை, அவர் 100-க்கு 36 கொடுக்கத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார். அப்படிக் கொடுத்த நெல்களுக்கு வட்டி இல்லாமல் திருப்பி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவும் சம்மதிக்கிறார்.

"அடுத்த வருஷம் இந்த பசலியிலேயே, தஞ்சை விவசாயப் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவிலும் (Deltaic portion of Chidambaram taluk) விஸ்தரிக்குமாறுக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை விஸ்தரிக்காவிட்டால் கிளர்ச்சிகள் அதிகமாகும். இந்த வருஷம் 15 கிராமங்களில்தான் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் இதை விஸ்தரிக்காவிடில் எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் ஏற்படும். வருகிற வருஷம் இவ்விதமான கிளர்ச்சிகள் ஏற்படாமலிருக்க இச்சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். Non-deltaic தாலுக்காக்களில் இந்தச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. 150, 200 கிராமங்களில் இந்தப் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. விறைவிலே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இது விஷயமாக நானும், ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணசாமி படையாச்சியும், சுவாமி சகஜானந்தாவும் ரெவினியு மந்திரியிடம் சொல்லி இருக்கிறோம்.

"அவசியம் 1953-ம்வரு மேலே முதலிலேயே சிதம்பரம் தாலூகா deltaic portion-ல் இந்தச் சட்டம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படும் என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு அறிக்கை விடும்படி வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன்.

"தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் விருத்தாசலம் அணைக்கட்டு ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அது protective scheme-ல் சேர்ந்தது. அதற்கு 10,000 (பத்தாயிரம்) எக்கர் ஆயக்கட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களுக்கும் ஏரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அணைக்கட்டு உயரம் இல்லாமலிருப்பதாலும், மண் துந்துபோயிருப்பதாலும் சொற்ப வெள்ளம் வந்து வழிந்துபோய் விடுகிறது. ஆகையால், ஏழு அடி உயர்த்தி இன்னும் இரண்டு மணல்போக்கி (sand vents) கட்டும்படிக் கோருகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் 10,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட ஆயக்கட்டு உள்ள வாய்க்கால்கள் அதாவது கருங்காலி வாய்க்கால், சந்திரன் வாய்க்கால், வட ரெட்டை, தென் ரெட்டை, பெரிய மதகு முதலியவை குடிகள் பராமரிப்பிலேயே இருக்கின்றன. அதனால் கரைகள் பராமரிக்கப்படாமலும் துந்துபோயுமிருக்கிறது. 1,000 (ஆயிரம்) எக்கர் ஆயக்கட்டு மேலுள்ள வாய்க்கால்களை P.W.D. எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பராமரிக்க வேணுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வடவாறுக்கு ஆயக்கட்டு 85,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்குமேல் இருக்கிறது. அது துந்துபோயிருப்பதால் F.S.L.-ல் 1,730 கன அடிதான் ஜலம் வருகிறது. ஒரு அவசரக் காலத்தில் 40-க்கு ஜலம் வரவேண்டி இருப்பதால் வடவாறில் 2,300 கன அடி ஜலம் வரவேண்டிய முறையில் மாற்றி அமைத்து, அதாவது வாய்க்கால் வெட்டியும், தலைப்பை அகலப்படுத்தியும் ஏற்பாடு உடனடியாகச் செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் பூராவும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாய் இருப்பதால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதி குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு scheme போட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஐந்து சென்டாவது கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யுமாறு கோருகிறேன். சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் தனி ஆபீசர், அதாவது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு ஜாரி செய்வதற்கு நியமித்து வீடுகள் கட்ட உதவி செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

20th March 1953]

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, the allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for the uplift of backward communities in this State is quite inadequate. The backward communities constitute about 60 per cent of the total population of this State, and they are the backbone of the country. The meagre allotment is not commensurate with the large population. If anyone goes to the villages, he will find that there is no difference between Harijans and the backward classes. Backward classes are no better than Harijans educationally, economically, socially, politically or otherwise. The only difference is that the backward classes are touchables whereas the Harijans are untouchables. I say this not because I envy the position of my Harijan brethren, but because I want to stress that the allotment for the upliftment of backward classes should be at least equal to, if not more than, the allotment for the uplift of Harijans. 6-10 p.m.

" The institution of the Harijan Welfare Department for the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes is a welcome feature. But the name of the department is misleading and also, if I may say so, a misnomer. So many backward class students do not know that the department is giving fee concession and other forms of help to backward class students. That is why the amount allotted for the backward classes remained unspent in several years. The most appropriate name for the department is Backward Classes Welfare department, as the term 'Backward classes' includes Harijans also.

" The Government are supposed to be granting half-fee concessions to backward class students. But there are a number of backward class students who are not enjoying the concessions, because the managements of educational institutions are refusing the grant of the concessions, even if the applicants satisfy all the conditions laid down in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. When an appeal is made to the District Educational Officer, he simply forwards the appeal to the management of educational institution concerned which simply lodges the appeal. So there is no remedy for the backward class students even though the Government are for helping them. This state of affairs can be put an end to only if a penal provision is introduced in the Madras Educational Rules to the effect that Government grants will be withheld from those educational institutions whose managements reject applications from eligible candidates.

" The reservation of 25 per cent of seats in educational institutions and Government appointments is quite inadequate considering the huge population of the backward classes. There was a time when these classes were unmindful of the advantage of education and their share in Government service. So far the forward classes, viz., Brahmans and the forward Non-Brahmans, monopolized these two fields and also the political field. It is only recently that the backward classes have come to realize that they should regain their lost ground in these fields. But to their utter disappointment and

dismay, they are told that their claim is limited to only 25 per cent. The result is that a large number of educated youths belonging to the backward classes go unemployed and the incentive for higher education in them is curbed.

"On a former occasion, an appeal of a Member to the Leader of the House in a previous Congress Ministry with regard to the amenities for the backward classes gave head-ache to him. Fortunately no such complaints are heard from the present Government, except the plea that they do not find enough money to do justice. At any rate they realize that the claim of the backward classes is justified. I hope that the Government will come forward to raise the percentage of reservation in proportion to the percentage of population."

SRI T. P. ELUMALAI :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது நிதி மந்திரி கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கிற முறையில் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மிக நெருக்கடியான இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒரு புதிய வரி போடாமல் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை மேன்மையான தன்மையில் இச் சட்டசபை முன் கொண்டுவந்த நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப் பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஓரளவு சலுகை காட்டப்படும். இந்த சர்க்கார் கட்டாயம் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலே, கல்வித்துறையிலே, சமுதாயத்தறையிலே அவர்கள் உயர்வதற்கு வழிகோலுவார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

"இன்று பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் பேசும்போது இந்த சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்கு பேச்சு சுதந்திரம் அளிப்பதில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த காலத்திலே பேச்சு சுதந்திரம் இல்லையா? எப்படி இல்லை? ஆங்காங்கே மூலை முடுக்குகளிலும், பார்க்குகளிலும் அந்தந்த கட்சிகள் கூட்டங்கள் போடுவதையும் அதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதி அளித்திருப்பதையும் பார்த்தாலே புரியுமே. இதைக் கண்கூடாகக் காண்கிறோம்.

"இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது எதிர் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பல குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்லும்போது சர்க்கார் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரித்துபேசுவதுபோலப் பேசி கடைசியில் குறைகளைச் சொல்லித்தான் முடிக்கிறார்கள்' என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆம். அவரவர்களுடைய தொகுதியிலே மக்கள் எந்தந்த துறையில் எவ்விதம் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களின் நிலை எவ்விதம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால்தானே சர்க்காரும் அவைகளுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முன் வரும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

"சைதாப்பேட்டையில் பல கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே ஏழைகள் பல வசதிகள் இன்றி கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்காங்கே குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். புதிய ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் இவைகளெல்லாம் செய்வதற்குப் பணம் இல்லையே என்று சொல்லுகிறார். சர்க்கார் இவைகளுக்கு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பணத்தை ஒதுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"முதலில் பாமர மக்களுக்கு வாழ இடமும் அவர்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் ஆங்காங்கே ஏற்படுத்தி, ரோடுகள் போடுவதன் மூலம் அவர்களின் வேலை இல்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க ஆங்காங்கே பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரின் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

20th March 1953] [Sri T. P. Elumalai]

"గుర్తిపూక ఇన్నిరోజుకు తొమ్మిలాలార్కలిన్ నిలిమై మికప్ పరితాప కరమాక ఇరుక్కిరదు. అవ్వార్కలుడైయ నిలిమై ఉయ్వదర్కు మికమికప్ పాడుపడువదు అవశియం ఎన్ఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. ఇవ్వార్కలుక్కు ఉదవి సెయ్య Employment Exchange ఎన్ఱ ఒరు స్థాపనం ఇరుక్కిరదు. వేలై ఇల్లాత్ తొమ్మిలాలిగళ్ మనుప్ పోట్టుక్కొండాల్ అవ్వార్కళుక్కుక్ కుడియమట్టుమ్ ఉదవియళిక్కిరదు. ఇదనాల్ ఓరళవు నన్మై ఏర్పడుకిరదు."

*SRI M. KUNE RAO :—" అధ్యక్షా, ముఖ్యముగా ఈ బడ్జెటు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి అన్యాయం చేయడమే కాకుండా ప్రధానముగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములో ఉండే మెరక తాలూకాలకు ఘోరమైన అన్యాయం జరుగుతూ ఉంది. చిత్తలపూడి తాలూకాలో యడవల్లి స్కీమువల్ల 30 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగు అవుతుంది మూడుసంవత్సరములుండి ఆదోళన చేస్తున్నా, కొంత డబ్బు పరిశీలన కని ఖర్చుపెట్టి పూరుకుంది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల 30 వేల ఎకరాల భూమికి నీటి ఆదారము కలుగుతుంది. నూజివీడు, ఏలూరు, చింతలపూడి, తిరువూరు తాలూకాలలో 30 వేల ఎకరాల భూమికి పంటలు పండించుకునే అవకాశము వున్నది. అదే రకముగా తుమ్మూరు ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల చింతలపూడి ఫిర్కాలో 6 వేల మెకరముల భూములు సాగు అవుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు లేదు అంటే ఎలాగు. మద్యపాన నిషేధమువల్ల కోట్ల కొలది డబ్బు పోతూ ఉన్నది. ధర్మాజీగూడెము ఫిర్కాలో పాలవాగు స్కీము, 4 మైళ్ళ వరకు రైతులు త్రవ్వుకుని మిగతా 1 మైలు భూములు గల రైతులు అడ్డగించినే, ఆ భూములు స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని ఆ మిగిలిన మైలును పూర్తిచేయించితే 6 వేల మెకరాలు సాగవుతుంది. ప్రజలు ముందుకువచ్చి 50 వేలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి కాలువరకు పూర్తిచేసిన ఈ స్కీమును యీవ్వటి వరకు అడగలేదు. అంతే కాదు. ముఖ్యముగా మెక ప్రాంతాలలో నీటి ఆధారము లేకుండా పంటలు నాశనము అగుచున్నవి. నూతులలోకూడా నీరులేకుండా పోతున్నది. బోరింగు సెట్లు సమయానికి ఇవ్వకుండా ఉన్నారు. విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సప్లయి చేస్తారా అంటే జరీలేదు. వందలాది బోరింగు సెటను, వేలాది యింజనులను పెట్టిన రైతాంగం కొడ్డలిపెట్టుగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వ నారు ఆ స్కీమును ఆపు చెయ్యడం జరిగింది. అంతే కాదు. తక్కువ యయినవని చెబుతున్నారు, కాని 40, 300, 200 రూపాయల కోసము తాలూకు ఆఫీసు చుట్టు R. D. O. office చుట్టు ఎన్ని రోజులు తిరిగినా దొరకడం లేదు. 100 కి 10, 20 లంచాలు చెల్లించవలసి వస్తుంది. పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు వేలాది రూపాయలు పూరికోనే శక్తిని ఆవుతున్నవి. అది కాకుండా 5 వేలు, 10 వేలు రూపాయిలు అప్పుతీసుకొని పెద్దవారు దీన రైతులవద్ద రూ. 1.8.0 వరకు వడ్డీ గుంచుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ బడ్జెటు భూస్వాములకు, పెద్ద పెద్దవారికి ఉపయోగపడిందిగాని పేదలకు ఏమీ ఉపయోగపడలేదు.

" పోతే వ్యవసాయ కూలీలసంగతి చూడండి. పంటలు లేవు. నీళ్లు లాగేచానికి కూడా కొన్ని చోట్లలేవు. హరిజన వెల్ఫేరు అనీ, డెవలప్‌మెంటు అనీ, అనేక స్కీములు నామకా వున్నా scheme లు పేరుకు మాత్రమే ఉన్నవి. ఈ రకముగా ఒక స్కీముకూడా అమలు జరపడములేదు. అనేక గ్రామాలలో మంచినీళ్లే లేవు, ఇక రూపాయి కూడా కూలి దొరకడములేదు. ఆంధ్రదేశములో బియ్యాన్ని తరలించడం మొదలు పెట్టేరు. బస్తా ధాన్యం ధర ఆంధ్రదేశములో 20 నుంచి 27 రూపాయిల వరకు పెరిగింది. ముందు, ముందు ఈ వ్యవసాయకూలీలు ఏమి కావాలో తెలియదు. కాని మన సుబ్రమణ్యంగారు మాత్రం ఆ విషయం పట్టించుకోలేదు. గాని క్రితం సవంత్సరం ప్రజలు ఒత్తిడి తీసుకొచ్చినమీదట కొన్ని ఆప్‌లెండు తాలూకాలలో రేషను షాపులను పెట్టించేరు. ఇంకావాటిని ఎక్కువచెయ్యకపోతే చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. ఈ ఆప్‌లండు తాలూకాలలో 4 ఔన్సులు ఇవ్వడం డెల్టా

6-20 p.m.

[Sri M. Kune Rao] [20th March 1953

ప్రాంతాలకు 8 ఔన్సులు చాలా అన్యాయం. గట్టి గింజలు పండినవనే సాకుతో కరణం లెఖ్ఖల చూసి గ్రామాలంట 4 ఔన్సుల వ్యవసాయ కూలీల గతి చాలా దుర్భరము అవుతుందని చెపుతున్నాను.

"అంతేకాదు బంజరు భూముల విషయంలో ఏమి జరుగుతున్నది. 1948 సం వత్సరంలో వ్యవసాయకూలీలు సాగు చేస్తూ ఉండేవారికి పట్టా ఇవ్వవచ్చు అని రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు సెలవు ఇచ్చేరు. కాని పండలాని వ్యవసాయకూలీలు ధర్మాజీ గూడెం, పాతసూరు, దోసపాడు గ్రామాలనుంచి వెళ్ళకుంటే ఏమీ గతిలేకుండా పోయింది."

SRI I. K. SUBRAMANIA PILLAY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on presenting a realistic Budget. Hon. Members on the opposite side characterized the Budget as dull, insipid and not spectacular. Hon. Members will realize that the Hon. Finance Minister himself has not laid any large claim for his Budget, but on the other hand, he cautioned us that it is a prudent Budget, a transitory Budget and just the Budget for the year. It is not possible on the eve of separation, to present a spectacular budget. It is a prudent Budget and I congratulate him on presenting it in a lucid and clear manner. Demands have arisen owing to the drought conditions that are prevailing in the State. The conditions are not confined to one district, but they are prevailing over the entire State. Tirunelveli is no exception. My hon. friend Mr. Chinnathambi Thevar who preceded me pleaded eloquently for the needs of the district. I join with him in pleading for an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs and to take relief measures as early as possible. With all our present misfortune, we cannot be oblivious of the fact that we are living in a Welfare State and we must provide for many other things, such as Education, Public Health, Village communications, etc. So far we have not been able to do much. In spite of that, we do hope that when we recast the Budget in the course of the year, we will be able to provide more and more money for all these things. As almost all the important subjects have already been touched upon by many hon. Members, I want to refer to only one or two matters in general.

" The agriculturists were given loans for procuring manure during the last harvest. Owing to the failure of the monsoon, they were unable to use the manure, but they have got it in stock. Now, the authorities insist on the payment of the amount before the 31st March with interest. It is a very great hardship for them; I request the Government to postpone the collection till June 1953.

" Another matter I want to refer to is this : Electricians are appointed in rural areas for repairing and servicing in respect of the pumpsets of the ryots. There is a proposal, I understand, to abolish these posts of electricians. If the electricians' posts are abolished, the ryots will be put to enormous difficulties. They will have to depend upon private agency who will charge them at exorbitant rates, nor will they get timely service, and the result will be

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that the Grow More Food Scheme will be affected. These things are being done, I think, in the name of retrenchment. I request the department to go cautiously in this matter.

"I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government on the successful manner in which they have negotiated in regard to the disbursements from the income-tax pool. But at the same time I would request them to see that the amounts are distributed strictly on a population basis. Though Bombay and Bengal may be getting more money by way of trade, the ultimate buyer may be in Madras. Financial experts and economists aver that it is difficult to sift the incidence of taxation and locate the ultimate buyer. I dare say the Hon. Finance Minister has pressed all these points ably before the concerned authorities. All the same, I would request that when next an opportunity comes, the matter should be pressed. That is only a suggestion for getting some more amount from the income-tax pool and the excise duties."

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக் கூடிய இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டமானது மக்களுக்கு நன்மையை அளிக்கக் கூடியதான ஒரு திட்டமும் அதில் இல்லாததைக் கண்டு நான் வருந்துகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேச இஷ்டமில்லை. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் இருப்பதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களே கூறுகிறார். ஆனால் அந்த ஜில்லாவை பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாக ஆக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வரவில்லை. காரணமென்ன ? என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் இரண்டு கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. அவைகளை ஒரே மாதத்தில் ஒப்பொழுது மூடிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக மொத்தத்தில் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்வதாக சர்க்கார் கணக்குச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் எங்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்கு பதினொரு லட்சம்தான் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாட்டிலே பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறதே என்று சொன்னால், எல்லோரும் பரதேசியாகப் போய்விடுங்கள், அப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்துவிடும் என்று காமராஜ் நாடார் சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த மந்திரி சபையை கவிழ்க்க பக்தவத்சலம் M.L.C. ஆக உள்ளே வருகிறார். அவர்களுடைய அரசாங்கம் வந்தால் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் பரதேசியாகப் போய்விடவேண்டியதுதான். இந்த பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தகுந்த வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். தஞ்சை, திருச்சி புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்காக ரூ. 17 லட்சம் செலவு செய்ததாக கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் ரூ. 25 லட்சத்திற்குமேல் செலவாகி இருப்பதாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். கவர்னர் சொல்வது உண்மையா அல்லது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வது உண்மையா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. இந்த வரவு சிலவு ஒரு மூடு மந்திரமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

6–30 p.m.

" மின்சார வெட்டு காரணமாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் குடி தண்ணீருக்குக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மின்சார வசதியை எல்லா தாலூகாகளுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படவில்லை. விக்ரவாண்டி, திருக்கோயிலூர், உளுந்தூர்பேட்டை, செஞ்சி, கள்ளக்குறிச்சி, முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு இன்னும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படவில்லை. மின்சார வசதியை விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இடங்களில் மிராசுதார்களுக்குத்தான் வசதி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதேயொழிய ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த சலுகையும் கிடையாது. இராதாபுரத்தில் பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு மட்டும் மின்சார வசதியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் செல்லப்ப கௌண்டர் மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு பணக்காரர் கேட்டால் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஏழைகளின் குறைகளை தீர்க்கப்பட

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வில்லை. ஆகவே மின்சார வசதியை எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மின்சாரத்தை தேசீய மயமாக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகின்றேன்.

"இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் ஏழை ஆசிரியர்களின் குறைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவோ அல்லது அவர்களுக்கு அலவன்ஸ் கொடுக்கவோ ஒரு திட்டமும் காணப்படவில்லை. இன்னும் N. G. O.-க்களின் குறைகள் தீர்த்த பாடில்லை. N. G O.-க்களுக்கு சலுகைகள் காட்டாவிட்டால் அரசாங்கம் ஸ்தம்பித்து விடும். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்ய மகாநாடு கூட்டி எச்சரித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கம் உணரவேண்டும். தோட்டி வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்தால் வீடு நாறும். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்தால் நாடே நாறிவிடும். ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

"இன்னும் எங்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா ஹைஸ்கூலுக்கு L.T., B.T. முதலியவர்கள் இன்னும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. S.S.L.C. மாணவர்களுடைய குறைகள் இன்னும் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை. S. S. L. C. மாணவர்களுடைய குறைகளை தீர்க்கவில்லையானால் அவர்களால் எப்படி பாஸ் செய்யமுடியும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் தகுந்த கவனம செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இப்பொழுது நிலக்கரி சுரங்கம் வெட்டுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அமெரிக்க சுரண்டலும் வட நாட்டு ஆதிக்கமும்தான் பெருகுகிறது. புதை பொருளை காப்பாற்றிக் கொடுத்த மக்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்றி பாராட்டி சலுகைகள் காண்பிப்பதற்கு பதிலாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை திடீரென்று அப்புறப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். நெய்வேலிக்கு சுற்றிலுமுள்ள கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்களை திடீரென்று காலி செய்யச் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். பயிரிட்ட நிலங்களை விட்டுவிடச் சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அவைகளுக்கு நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கவே இல்லை. இந்த சுரங்கத்தினால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் வன்னியர்களும், ஏழை ஆதிதிராவிடர்களும் தான். இதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வந்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இந்த அரசாங்கம் நெசவாளர்களுடைய பிரச்னையில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்துவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இங்கிருந்து வடக்கே டில்லிக்கு போன தீர்மானம் தோல்வி பெற்று வந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது ? போராட்டம் நடத்தியாகவேண்டும். ராஜாஜி ஆட்சி இருக்கும்போதே இந்த நெசவாளர்களுடைய குறைகளை தீர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்த ஆட்சி மாறி, காமராஜ் ஆட்சி வந்தால் கண்டிப்பாக நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்னை தீராது."

(முடியுமுன் மணி அடிக்கப்பட்டது.)

* Sri P. G. MANICKAM :—"மதிப்பிற்குறிய கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரித்து சில விஷயங்களைக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் 63 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொகையை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சமமாக பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதை தற்போது நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். 1949–50-ம், 1950–51-ம்ஆண்டுத்திய ஹரிஜன Welfare Department-ன் ரிபோர்ட்களை எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு சரியான பரிகாரமும் உதவியும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. 1949–50-ம்ஆண்டுத்தில் Scholarships including other departments என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ் 1949–50-ம்ஆண்டுத்திற்கு 160 பேர்களுக்கும், 1950–51-ம்ஆண்டுத்தில் 220 பேர்களுக்கும் Scholarships கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அநேகமாக அநேகம் பேர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்

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கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு மிகவும் கொஞ்சமாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை இதன் மூலம் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். அதே பிரகாரம் construction and sanitation என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ் 1950-ம் ஆண்டுத்திற்கு ரூ. 5,620 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் ரூ. 427 செலவாகி இருக்கிறது. மீதிப்பணம் lapse ஆகியிருக்கிறது. 1951-ம் ஆண்டுத்திற்கு 5,000 ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்து 270 ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மீதி பணம் lapse ஆகி இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே Harijan Welfare Department சரியான படி வேலை செய்யவில்லை. பணத்தையும் சரியானபடி உபயோகப்படுத்தவில்லை. Statement showing the number of constructions made by Harijan Welfare Department என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ் 1949-50-ம் ஆண்டில் எட்டு கிணறுகள் மாத்திரம் வெட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 1950-51-ம் ஆண்டுத்தில் பதினோரு கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எந்த ஜட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவாகிய கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு பரிகாரமும் தேடிக்கொடுக்கவில்லை. இவைகளை எல்லாம் கவனித்தால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற வேலைகளை நடக்கவில்லை என்பது தெரியவரும். ஆகையினால் எங்களுடைய வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் இந்த வருஷமாவது ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை நியாயமான முறையில் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு பகிர்ந்து அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் கட்டுவதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தில் நியாயமான முறையில் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் முக்கியமாக ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறுவது வருகிற கோபிசெட்டிபாளையம் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு 9ரு ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் கட்டடம் கட்டுவதற்கு கணம் G.S. லட்சுமண அய்யர் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார். இந்த ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு இந்தத் தடவை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ரூ. 84,700 போதுமான தொகையைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு உதவி செய்யும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 1949-50-ல் ஏழு வீட்டு நிலங்களும், 1950-51-ல், 43 வீட்டு நிலங்களும் தர்காஸ்த்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏராளமான விண்ணப்பங்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டும் அதிகாரிகள் சரியாக கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. இவைகளை கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவைகளை அரசாங்கம் மூலமாக வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வீட்டு நிலங்களுக்காக 1950-ம் ஆண்டுத்திற்கும் ஒன்றுமே இல்லை. 1950-51-ல் 40 நிலங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஒதுக்கப்படும் தொகையை வருஷா வருஷம் lapse ஆகவிடாமல் அவைகள் பூராவும் செலவழிந்து ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வேலைகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கவர்மெண்டுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

* SRI S. KASI REDDI :—" அத்யக்ஷ, ஈனாடு ஒட்டு ஆந்த்ர தேசானிகி 6-40 p.m.
எக்குவ அபகாரம் சேஸிந்தி அந்தரு கு ர்திஞ்சின விஷயமே. முக்யமுகா அன்யாயம்லோ அன்யாயம் அன்னட்லு கரு ப்ராந்தாலகு எக்குவக அபகாரம் ஜரிகிந்தி. தீனிகி தார்கானம் பாயின சம்வத்சரம்னுஂ ச்சி இப்பட்டிவரகு ப்ரபுத்வம் தீஸுகுன்ன வர்ஷலு சூஸ்தே தெலுஸ்துந்தி. ப்ரபுத்வம் நெல்லூரு ஜில்லாலோ மெட்ட ப்ராந்தாலு த்ரீவமைன கருவுதோ பாதபடுதூஂடே கு ர்திஞ்சடங்கானி கு ர்திஞ்சின தருவாத விமைனா சேஸிந்தா அंटே அதி அஸலு தக்குவ அனி செப்பவலஸி உंடுந்தி. ஹைனான்ஸு மந்த்ரிகாரு செப்பினட்லு மீ நெல, அக்டோபரு, டிசம்பரு நெலலலோ வர்ஷாலு குரிசினவிகானி வாடிவல்ல எக்குவ ப்ரயோஜனம் லேகபோயிந்தி. நாலுகு சம்வத்சரமுலனுண்டி கருவுலோ ஒக்க ப்ரஜலு பாதலு படுதூஂன்னாரு. வ்யவசாய கூலீலு, பீத ப்ரஜலு கண்டூரு, க்ரிஷ்ணா ஜில்லாலகு வலஸபோவடம் ஜரிகிந்தி. சாமான்ய ரைதுலு வ்யவசாயமு சாகியகுனே ஸ்தி தீலோ லேரு. தர்மி தாலூகாலோ ரைதுலகு அப்பாலு இவ்வடंலேது. விசாரிஸ்தே அக்கட ஭ூமுலு சர்வே காலேது அனி ரெவிந்யூ அதிகாருலு அंटுன்னாரு. ரூல்ஸு ரிலாக்ஸு சேஸி இப்பிஸ்தாமு அனி அன்னாரு, கானி இंதவரகு ஏமீ ஜரகலேது. ஗ंஜி கேंத்ராலலோ

[Sri S. Kasi Reddi] [20th March 1953

అవకతవకలు చూస్తే అవికూడా చాలా అన్యాయమే. ఎన్నో చెరువులు తెగినవి; వాటిని 2, 3 వేలు ఖర్చుపెడితే రిపేరు కావచ్చును. పది లక్షల రూపాయిలకు పూదిలి, దర్శి తాలూకాలో ఎస్టిమేట్లు తయారు అయినవికూడా పని ఆపి వేసినారు. 2,348 మంది అర్జీదారులకు అప్పులు ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. ఇంకా 8,000 మందికి అప్పులు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. హెజమూడీగారు దర్శి తాలూకాకు వచ్చి ఆకులు పచ్చగా ఉన్నవి, కరువుపనులు ఆపమని అన్నారు. దానికి అక్కడి ప్రజలు ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డారు. బాధపడ్డారుకూడా. ఇలాంటి బాధ్యతారహితమైన చర్చలను అక్కడి ప్రజలు ఎంతో కాలము సహించలేరు. మూడువేల రూపాయల జీతగాడికి మన కష్టాలు అర్థముకాలు అని ప్రజలు భావించడం మీ గుర్తుకు తేవలసి ఉన్నది. ఇక రిమిషనుల విషయంచూస్తే చాలా అన్యాయంగా ఉంది. క్రింది ఉద్యోగులు వ్రాసినాగూడా పైన ఉన్న కలక్టరుగారు ఎక్కువ సాగు వ్రాయించి వీలు అయితే రిమిషను లేకుండా ఉండేటట్లు వ్రాయిస్తున్నారు అని అక్కడి ప్రజలు అంటున్నారు. పైవారు ఎక్కువ సాగు వ్రాయమని ఒత్తిడి చేస్తూఉంటే మన్నులను ఏమి చెయ్యమంటారని క్రింది ఉద్యోగులు అంటారు. హెజమూడీగారి విధానము ఈ విధముగా ఉంది. కూడు గూడాలకు రిమిషను ఇవ్వడం నిజమైతే ప్రజల కష్టాలను తెలుసుకోకుండా కూసీ చెయ్యడం అన్నమాట. కవర్నరు గారు నెల్లూరు వచ్చినపుడు ఎందుకు కరువు తాలూకాలకు వెళ్లలేదు. రంగాగారి ఇంటికి అతిథిరాజ్యాసము చెయ్యడానికి వెళ్లినవారు కరువు ప్రాంతాలకు ఎందుకు వెళ్లలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం కావలెనని నెల్లూరు జిల్లా మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలను కరువు ప్రాంతముగా గుర్తించకుండా కాలము నెట్టేస్తున్నారా?"

* SRI P.S. RANGASWAMI NAIDU:—"కనం పి సభా నాయకర్ అవర్కళే, కనం నిది మంత్రిగళ్ అవర్కళాల్ కొణ్డువరప్పట్టిరుక్కిన్ఱ 1953–54-ం వరుష బడ్జెట్టై ఆదరిక్కిఱేన్. పల అంగత్తినర్కళ్ పేశుంపోతు ఒరు కుఱిప్పిట్ట వేలైయుం నడక్కవిల్లై ఎన్ఱు సొన్ణార్కళ్. ఇన్ద పంచత్తైప్పఱ్ఱి కుఱిప్పిడుంపోతు ఎదిర్ కట్శియిలుం సరి సర్కార్ తరప్పిలుం సరి ఇంగు ఇరుక్కక్కూడియ అవ్వళవు పేరుం ఒరు ముకమాగ అవిప్ ప్రాయం కొణ్డుళ్ళార్కళ్ ఎన్ఱుదిల్ అధిక విత్యాసం ఇరుక్కాదు. కారణం ఎన్ఱవెన్ఱాల్ యతార్థత్తమాన నిలైమైయైప్పఱ్ఱి పేశుంపోతు అనేకమాగ కట్శి కోట్పాడుకళై మఱన్దు ఒరే ముడివిఱ్కు వరవేణ్డియిరుక్కిఱదు. వేఱు ఒన్ఱుం ఇల్లై. ఇరున్ద పోదిలుం కూడ పంచత్తైత్ తమాళిప్పదఱ్కాగ 10 కోటి రూపాయ్ సెలవు సెయ్ తదఱ్కాగ ఇన్ద సర్కారై యారుం పోఱ్ఱుమల్ ఇరుక్క ముడియాదు. పోఱ్ఱిత్తాన్ ఆగవేణ్డుం. పంచత్తైత్ తీర్ప్పదఱ్కు సర్కార్ తనదు శక్తిక్కుం మీఱి తెరియమాగచ్ సెయ్దవేలైయాగుం ఇదు, ఇన్నుం అధికప్పడియాన నెరుక్కడి పిఱ్పట్టు ఏఱ్పట్టాల్ ఇదే సర్కార్ నివారణం ఇన్నుం అధికమాగ అళిప్పదఱ్కు సెలవు సెయ్యముణ్ వరలాం ఎన్ఱుం నినైక్కిఱేన్. కోవై జిల్లావైప్పఱ్ఱి సిల వార్త్తైకళ్ సొల్లుం పోదు అంగు పంచ నిలైమై మికవుం కడుమైయాగ ఇరుక్కిఱదు. పల వరుషంగళాగ అదిలుం సెన్ఱ ఆఱు వరుషంగళాగ అంగే మళై కిడైయాదు. ఎన్ణుడైయ తొగుతియాగిన తిరుప్పూర్ తొగుతియిల్ సిల గ్రామంగళిల్ నూఱుక్కు 85 కిణఱుగళ్ వాణ్డువిట్టన. సుత్తమాగ వాణ్డువిట్టన. మీదమిరుక్కుం 15 కిణఱుగళిల్ సెచ్చి కొడిగళ్ కాల్ నడైగళుక్కు వేణ్డియ అళవిఱ్కుత్తాన్ తణ్ణీర్ ఇరుక్కిఱదు. అదఱ్కు మేల్ వివసాయత్ తిఱ్కు వేణ్డియ తణ్ణీర్ కిడైయాదు. అంగిరున్దు పిళైప్పదఱ్కు జనంగళ్ వఴి ఇల్లామలిరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. అనేకమాగ ఎల్లా జనంగళుం తంగళుడైయ నగై నట్టుకళైయుం దట్టు ముట్టు సామాన్గళైయుం కైయిల్ ఒన్ఱుమిల్లామల్ విఱ్ఱు విట్టార్కళ్. కాల్ నడైగళిన్ విలై ఒన్ఱుక్కుప్ పాదియాగ కుఱైన్దు విట్టదు. అంగిరున్దు జీవనం సెయ్వదు కష్టమాగ ఇరుక్కిఱదు. నిలైమై పయంగరమాకికొణ్డు వరుకిఱదు. ఇన్ద మికవుం ఆపత్తాన నిలైమైయై సమాళిక్క సర్కార్ ఏదావదు సెయ్య వేణ్డుం. అదఱ్కు కడన్ ఎఱుప్పిత్తాన్ ఆగవేణ్డుం. కడన్ ఎఱుప్పప్ పోవదాగవుం కనం

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நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார். பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காகவே கடன் எழுப்பி அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவில் வசூலாகும் துகைகளை அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவிலேயேதான் செலவிடப் படவேண்டும். உபரி ஜில்லாக்களில் வசூலாகும் துகைகளை மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு விநியோச்சாப்படி செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்காக இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளைத் திறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சில பகுதிகளில் அதிகமாகவும் சில பகுதிகளில் குறைவாகவும் திறக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவ்வித பாரபட்சம் என்பது கூடாது. கோவை ஜில்லாவில் நகரங்களிலுள்ள நெசவாளர்களும் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நெசவாளர்களும் அதிகமாக கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நகர பகுதிகளிலிருப்பவர்கள் அநேகமாக கலர் நூல் நெசவில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாட்டுப் புறங்களிலிருக்கும் நெசவாளர்கள் வெள்ளை நூல் நெசவில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மார்க்கெட்டில் கலர் நெசவு ரகங்களுக்குத் தான் கிராக்கி இருக்கிறது. வெள்ளை ரகத்திற்கு கிராக்கி கிடையாது. நகரப் பகுதிகளில் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டி சௌகர்யம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்கு கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் இல்லை. இவ்விதம் பாரபட்சமாக இருப்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த கைத்தறி பிரச்சனை சுலபமாகத் தீர்ந்து விடக்கூடியதாக இல்லை. வேஷ்டிகளையும் கலர் புடவைகளையும் கைத்தறிக்கு ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்கெனவே சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறோம். அதில் இந்த சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் முயற்சி எடுத்து தக்க நடவடிக்கைக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

"மின்சார விஸ்தரிப்பைப்பற்றிய திட்டம் கவர்ச்சியாக இருக்கிறது. முன் பணமாகக் கட்டினால் விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சார வசதிகள் செய்யப்படும் என்றிருக்கிறது. திட்டம் கவர்ச்சிகரமாக இருந்தாலும் ஒரு விஸ்தரிப்பும் அதனால் ஏற்படாது. அது கோவைபோன்ற பஞ்ச ஜில்லாக்களில் மின்சாரம் இல்லை கொடுக்க முடியாதென்று சர்க்காரும் சொல்லுவது போலாகும். சாப்பாடே இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படும் விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சார விஸ்தரிப்பு வேண்டுமென்றால் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடும் சுமார் ஒரு பர்லாங்கு தூரம் மின்சார விஸ்தரிப்புக்கு கமிபி போட வேண்டியதாக இருந்தால் அதற்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கேட்பது நியாயம் ஆகாது. பஞ்ச ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் தங்கள் கையிலிருந்து பணத்தைப் போட்டு செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

"கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுத்துவிட்டு பேசுங்கள் என்பதற்குப் பதிலாக பேசவேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லிவிடலாம்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"அது கூட இல்லாமல் அநேகர் இருக்கிறார்கள். எட்டு மணி வரையில் உட்கார்ந்தால் கூட அதிக நேரம் கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுப்பதே கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது."

* SRI A. VELOO :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! ஒரு சர்க்காரின் வரவு செலவு திட்டம் என்பது, அந்த சர்க்கார் மக்களின் தேவைகளையும் அபிலாஷைகளையும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் காட்டும் ஒரு அளவு கோலாகும். வரவு செலவு திட்டமே சர்க்காரின் தலைமையை பிரதிபலிக்கும் கண்ணாடியாகும். நான் முதலாவதாக நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைப் பாராட்டி நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் மதுவிலக்கை ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று கூக்குரலிடும் நேரத்திலே, மதுவிலக்கின் மூலம் தான் தீண்டப்படாத தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரும் முன்னேற முடியும். இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்திலும் மதுவிலக்கு கொள்கையை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்காக சர்க்காரின் மதுவிலக்கு கொள்கையின் மூலமே தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் பிற்பட்டோரும் நிச்சயமாக முன்னேற முடியும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். 6-50 p.m.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, நமது அரசியல் சட்டத்திலே 10 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நிலை உயர சர்க்கார் எல்லாவித முயற்சிகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று இருந்தும் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்

[Sri A. Veloo] [20th March 1953

காக நேரடி நலன் கொடுக்கும் செலவினங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொகை ஆண்டு தோறும் குறைந்துக்கொண்டே வருவது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க தாகும். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பெரும்பகுதியாயுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள், கல்வி, சமுதாயம், அரசியல், பொருளாதாரம் முதலியவைகளில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கில் உள்ளார்கள். சர்க்காரும் நியாயமாக அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய உதவி புரிய கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள். நல்ல படிப்பும் பொருளாதார நிலையில் உயரவும் அரசியல் சுதந்திரமும் கிடைத்து தீண்டாமைக் கொடுமை ஒழிந்தால்தான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் முன்னேற முடியும். சர்க்காரால் இயற்றப்பட்ட தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு சட்டமும் எட்டளவில் இருக்கின்றனவேயொழிய நடைமுறையில் அனுசரிக்கப்படவே யில்லை. பல ஜில்லாக்களிலே தீண்டப்படாதார் நலனை கவனிப்பதற்காக என்று ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் (Harijan Welfare Department) ஆதி திராவிடர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய நலன்களை கவனிப் பதற்குப் பதிலாக பாதகம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பது வருந்தத்தக்க தாகும். காரணம் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நலனை கவனிப்பதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களா யில்லாதவர்களும், அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்தை விரும்பாதவர்களும் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருப்பதுமேயாகும். ஆகவே, ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் உள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தீண்டாமைக் கொடுமையை ஒழிக்கவும், ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பாடுபடவும் தக்க வேலைகளைச் செய்ய உத்தரவிட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தாழ்த்தப் பட்ட மக்களை விடுவிக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கீழ்கண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டும்.

"தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களிடையே, கட்டாயக் கல்வி முறையை அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். உயர்தரப் பாடசாலையுள்ள இடங்களிலும் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தி உதவியளிக்க வேண்டும். அறிவுக் கல்வி, தொழில் கல்வி ஆகியவற்றில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள மாணவர்களுக் ந ஒல்லை என்று சொல்லா மல் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்து மத பரிபால னத்தின்பாலுள்ள நிலங்களையும் சொத்துக்களையும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும். கோவில்களின் ஆடம்பரமற்ற அன்றாட வழிப்பாட்டிற்கு ஒதுக்கியது போக மீதியைத் தாழ்த் தப்பட்டோர் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு செலவிடுதல் மிக்க பயன் தரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். உடனடியாக தீண்டப்படாத மக்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் கவனித்து செய்ய வேண்டியவையும் மிகவும் அவசியமானவையும் மூன்று. இவை இந்த மாகாணம் முழுவதுமே செய்யப்பட வேண்டியவை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர் குடியிருக்கும் நத்தம் இடங்களை அவர்களுக்கு சொந்தமாக்கிவிட வேண்டும். நடைபாதை வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டும். குடி தண்ணீரின் மூலம் பல வியாதிகள் பரவி பலர் கொள்ளை நோய்களுக்காளாவதால் நல்ல குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியை உடனடியாக செய்துதர வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எனது வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI V. GOVINDASWAMY NAIDU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the budget presented by the Government of Madras. I wanted to speak on many points in this budget, but as the time at my disposal is very limited, I cannot do so. First of all coming to 'Health and Medical', I find that the Demand is about Rs. 255 lakhs. I should like to point out that out of this amount very little is spent on the rural areas. I request Government to spend more money on rural medical aid than on medical aid in urban areas. In the districts I know the Government have medical institutions. The number of such institutions is very small and most of the hospitals are closed for want of doctors. The salary paid to the doctors is very low, and therefore, doctors are unwilling to go to villages. The Government should come to our aid by revising their salary and they should see that all hospitals do have doctors.

20th March 1953] [Sri V. Govindaswamy Naidu]

"Coming to the Veterinary Department, which is very essential for the ryots in the rural parts, I see the ryots in villages do not get any aid. The department is working only in the urban areas. Most of us here have come in as representatives of the ryots in rural areas. I should like to point out that while the ryots to-day have been asked by the present Government to Grow More Food, no encouragement or help is given to them by the Government. As a matter of fact, I should like to point out one or two instances. The rent for the tractors and the rent for oil engines given to them, have been increased. For instance tractor ploughing at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre has now increased to Rs. 12 per acre. Not only that. Rent for bull dozers which have been given to the ryots to level up their lands has been enormously increased. Therefore, I request the Government to come to the aid of the agriculturists and see that the rent is reduced. Oil engines are supplied on hire purchase system only to those ryots who hold 5 acres of land. I can say that a ryot who holds five acres of land may not be able to maintain that oil engine. The Government might as well say that they will not supply the oil engines. After all, the engines are given on security, and they are paid for by the ryot. All ryots who want engines may be given and they may be allowed to pay in instalments. If this is done, ryots in districts like Chingleput, where much of the agriculture is carried on with pumps, will be greatly helped. The Government should somehow or other help the ryots to some extent at least."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI V. GOVINDASWAMY NAIDU :—"I will say a few more words and finish, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member will please resume his seat. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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